The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.....NO. 5496. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CUBAN INDEPENDENCE

Large Meeting at Cooper Institute Last Evening.

Belligerent Rights Demanded for the Cubans.

Rumored Sailing of an Expedition Yesterday.

Last evening, in response to a call signed by MAYOR HALL, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, WILLIAM C. BRYANT, CHARLES A. DANA, and others, a large assemblage gathered in Cooper Institute, to listen to addresses in favor of aiding the Cubans to throw off the Spanish yoke and organize an independent Government. Outside the hall a couple of speakers' stands were erected, gaily decorated with the Stars and Stripes and the Cuban revolutionary colors. A very loud brass band supplied the music, and any number of rockets and blue lights were displayed. The interior of the hall was decorated with evergreens, wreaths of artificial flowers, the flags of various nations, the revolutionary colors, and portraits of WASHINGTON, GRANT and TAYLOR. The assemblage, though large, was of very miscellaneous character, the majority of those present certainly not belonging to the intelligent classes.

About 8 P. M. the meeting was called to order and Mr. CHAS. A. DANA was nominated as chairman. Mr. DANA, having taken the chair amid applause, the following resolutions were read by Mr. BUCK:

As citizens of New-York, without distinction of party, we have assembled to make declaration of our opinions in relation to the Cuban revolution for freedom and independence.

The Cubans possess territory, population and resources sufficient to enable them, if independent, to discharge all domestic and international obligations which devolve on every State. For generations they have been a helpless dependency on Spanish misrule, by whom they have been despoiled of their treasure and denied every vestige of political liberty. Whenever their aspirations for freedom have been awakened by the example of our country, Spain has strangled them in blood. A few months ago the Spaniards revolutionized their own Government, and established a Democratic monarchy on the whole political system. In all this they did not consult or consider the wishes of the Cubans, whom they would still hold as dependents, without any rights, save such as the caprice would concede. Now, when the Cuban people have revolted in favor of a Republic, equal political rights, independence in government and freedom for all the population. This patriot revolution, already maintained for months, unaided by aid, we believe, result in the establishment of an independent Cuban Republic.

Impelled by these considerations, recognizing our ability to lend moral aid to the cause of political liberty, appealing to the Cuban appeals for our sympathy, we hereby declare:

First—That we heartily sympathize with the Cuban people in their noble efforts to free themselves from the grievances to which they point, we find full justification of their revolution. [Applause.]

Second—We will support the President in recognizing the Cuban revolution, if, in his judgment, it be such as to secure to it the rights of a belligerent nation, and to give heart to a brave people who are struggling for republican institutions and for the principles of freedom, prosperity and humanity; the establishment of which will make Cuba a worthy sister Republic of the United States. [Applause.]

The Chairman then introduced Hon. JOHN MCKEON as the first speaker.

MR. MCKEON'S SPEECH.

Mr. MCKEON said: "The occasion which has called you together is the present revolution in the Island of Cuba, and you are called upon not only to express your sympathy with that movement, but also to point out to our public agents the policy which ought to be adopted by the Government of the United States. I need not tell you that the contest in Cuba is the death-struggle between the representatives of a foreign despotism in Spain and the natives of the Island of Cuba. Not a grievance enumerated in our Declaration of Independence but exists at the present time in Cuba. And now you are asked to declare your sympathy with the Cubans. I cannot be mistaken when I answer that the heart of the American people beats in unison with the patriots of Cuba, and the voices of the American people will be raised in one grand chorus of support for the cause of Cuban liberty and independence. I propose to examine what our duty as a nation is at the present moment; what are our rights under the laws of nations, and then to say to the world, in the language of President ADAMS, in 1826, to Congress, "that the United States must still, as heretofore, take no counsel from their duties but from their fears." In order to show the deep interest the United States have taken in Cuba, it is only necessary to refer to our diplomatic history. We have assumed that the right of self-protection authorizes us to pursue a policy in respect to this island which we would scarcely presume to enforce in relation to any other territory. We have uniformly held the doctrine that no power but Spain should hold the island—a doctrine which is an exception to our general policy, which has been, that every nation has a right to dispose of its territories as best may suit its interests. The Cuban is peculiarly an American question, says the distinguished Frenchman who has of late years turned his attention to a history of our institutions with great force. Geographically, Cuba is American. What reason exists why she should not be so politically?" Now, we would ask, what is her geographical position? The island is almost within sight of Florida, between that State and the peninsula of Yucatan. It is within a few hours' transit from our coast. If the island was under Great, or any other European, or American Power, she would command the Gulf of Mexico—she would command and be able to blockade the mouth of the Mississippi. The navigable streams of that portion of the Union which empty through the Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico, amounting to over 30,000 miles, with a teeming and ever-increasing population—all would be at the mercy of a great maritime Power, having Cuba, with its magnificent harbor of Havana. Cuba lies before us, as has been said in one of our diplomatic papers, a "continued source of annoyance and embarrassment." That the island is ultimately lost to Spain no statesman can for a moment doubt. It is only a question of time. Leaving out of view all other considerations, let us look at the resources of Cuba if relieved from the grinding exactions of the mother country. Of Cuba it can be truly said it is the garden of the world. To-day from its prolific soil more valuable products are raised than in any similar portion of the habitable globe. Sugar, coffee, tobacco, yield immense profits. Her agricultural power is scarcely developed. She is rich in mineral deposits. She possesses an immense line of coast, with the safest of harbors. She has within her own hands resources which will sustain many millions of inhabitants. She has now but a population of less than 2,000,000, but if her industry was released from the law of taxation by which she is robbed for the sole benefit of the Government at Madrid, that population would increase with a rapidity unexampled in the history of the world. The island is crippled also with a tariff which is peculiarly opposed to our interests. A barrel of flour, if grown anywhere but in Spain, supported by foreigners, pays $9 of an import duty, and so in proportion. Annual accounts are published of public receipts and expenditures. The Captain-General draws a salary, pays the expenses, and sends to Spain the annual balance, amounting to $25,000,000, besides extraordinary drafts on the treasury of Cuba, such as the expenses, in the five years past, of the war of St. Domingo, the expeditions to Cuba, the establishment of Fernando Po, (where patriots could be exiled,) what Cuba had to pay for without any voice as to the policy. I refer to these matters to show what a mine of wealth the island must be, and the question arises, Shall we see this fair land, with all its great improvements, the result of the industry and capital of the native Cubans, destroyed, and the island fall back probably into the impoverished state of Jamaica or the barbarism of San Domingo? I will be asked what do I propose. My answer is plain and unequivocal. Declare belligerent rights to the Cubans. Give their flag a recognition in our ports. For six months the Cubans have kept in the field an army which has not been put down by Spain with her standing army of 20,000 men, reinforced from time to time from Old Spain. The Cubans have in the field about 47,000 men, and all they want is fair play and equality in the estimation of the nations of the world. What objection can there be to this recognition of belligerent rights? Spain herself, when the civil war broke out between the Northern and Southern States of this Union, recognized the belligerent rights of the South within three months after Fort Sumter was fired upon. Even the present Provisional Government of Spain was acknowledged by our Minister within a few hours after it had driven the Bourbon Queen from her throne. Just as soon as the question needed be put by our Minister across the telegraph wires and answered by our Government, the position of the present Spanish Government was acknowledged. When LOUIS PHILLIPPE was deposed our Minister immediately recognized the Provisional Government of France. When LOUIS NAPOLEON seized the Imperial power our Government did not recognize him. All we desire is, that the President shall recognize the fact that a civil war exists on the Island of Cuba; also show a determination to remain neutral between the parties, and to allow to each the same rights of asylum, hospitality and fairness. If a proclamation of the neutrality of the United States during the present war should be published by our Government, the consequence would be that our country would at once be resorted to for the purchase of articles required by both belligerents. We could sell them everything. During the Crimean war we sold ships to Russia, arms to France and England. In all the European wars the belligerents have resorted to this country for late guns, for arms and other supplies. The question now presented to us is, simply, Will we sell to the oppressor and refuse to sell to the oppressed? If such should be the policy of our Administration, I am satisfied it would be soon overwhelmed with the indignation of the American people. While we are hesitating as to what course we should pursue, the news reaches us that England is about to give belligerent rights to the Cubans, and that Mexico has already granted them. We have no authentic information, but supposing the news to be true, what cause of offence could such recognition give to Spain, or any other nation? The policy of England at the present time is to put a stop to this war in Cuba, as it is constantly exposing her to demands by the United States. For every violation of our flag on British waters in the West Indies, we have a right to look to Great Britain in the first place for any damage done American commerce, and she is compelled to look to Spain for indemnity. The case of the *General Armstrong*, sunk in the harbor of Fayal during the war of 1812, has settled the principle that a neutral must look to the sovereign within whose territories a wrong may be done to him, provided he does not take the law into his own hands. Moreover, England is fully aware that we will not permit a surveillance of the seas in the vicinity of the West India Islands. Some years since, when it was intimated that England, France and Spain intended to order fleets to cruise in these waters to intercept vessels carrying contraband goods and men, our Government protested against converting those waters into a *mare clausum*, and the project was abandoned. Every day this Cuban war continues the prospect of trouble with foreign Powers increases. The Government at Washington must act, I will admit, with great caution and circumspection. I am not disposed to add to the difficulties of their position. Yet, who will venture to say to them that no policy policy of prudence and regard to the wishes of any foreign Power will be weighed in the balance by the American people with what is due to our own interests and our own honor as a nation, while we act within the limits of the laws of the civilized world, and known as the law of nations? The people of America recognize the appeal of a people struggling to be free. It comes from the land where rest enshrined, in the old cathedral of Havana, the ashes of COLUMBUS, who gave a new world to Castile and Leon. Americans will yet prove it in silence to be dishonored by the thraldom which degrades the great race on whom COLUMBUS conferred undying glory.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOODFORD'S SPEECH.

The President then introduced Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD, who said he came to tell them in sober words their relations and duties to freedom of thought, of government and religion. When the news flashed across the ocean that a revolution was begun in Spain, it became manifest that the hour of Spain's difficulty and Cuba's opportunity had come; and the Cubans stretched their hands across the Gulf and said to America, "We wish to become a part of you." Seven months the struggle, begun by farmers' sons and slaves sympathizing with them, has been going on, until it has developed into an organized revolution and *de facto* Government. To-day the news is that the leaders of the revolt are in full communication throughout the island, with their *de facto* President at their head. The parent State has no more rightful control over a colony after it has grown to a capacity of self-government, than a father has over his son after he becomes a man; and all government under such circumstances should come from within, not from without. That Government deserves to be overthrown which does not protect the citizen in the enjoyment of liberty of person, liberty of speech and freedom of religion and the Press. All these are denied to Cubans by the Spanish Government. The wrongs and oppressions which brought King John to his knees are practiced on the Cuban every day. But what chance have they of succeeding? They have every chance. Spain has now one hand tied behind her back, and the latest news indicates that she will soon have enough to do within her own borders. The Cuban, while seeking to lift the foot of Spain from their necks, exhibit their manly sense of justice by lifting their own foot from the necks of the slave. For this noble consistency they are to be approved, as the judgment of mankind approved the act of that great President Lincoln when, in order to save the liberty of this nation, he proclaimed the liberty of the black man. But what have we got to do with it, some may say? We have this to do: Our example is a standing temptation to the oppressed everywhere to strike for liberty, and it is our bounden duty to sustain them to the utmost extent that our obligations to the law of nations will permit. The separation of Cuba from Spain is but a question of time. Shall it be after a long and bloody struggle, or shall it be now? We will at least show fair play, will grant them belligerent rights, and let them have fair fell powder in the struggle, Creole as well as to the Spanish grandee, except that to the former we shall sell it cheaper.

Governor WOODFORD concluded by asserting that Cuba was geographically a part of the United States; necessary to round off our territory, and that inasmuch as the Cuban revolutionists in Congress has declared that when their independence is accomplished they will apply for admission to the United States, let us tender her the right hand of welcome to liberty, prosperity, justice and equal rights with us.

Rev. Dr. FRENCH then made a few remarks, in which he paid a high tribute to the personal worth of General QUESADA, generalissimo of the insurgent forces, and read a letter from the General speaking hopefully of the prospects of the Cubans for independence.

Mr. F. PRIMROSE followed in a brief speech, after which the meeting adjourned.

OUTSIDE MEETING.

The outside meeting, which was rather sparsely attended, was called to order by ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, Mr. A. W. ORR acting as Secretary. Speeches were made by Mr. SULLIVAN, J. MCMASTER, Mr. LEVY, Captain J. B. MCLELLAN, C. A. WATERBURY, and Dr. FRENCH.

Rumored Sailing of an Expedition for Cuba.

Yesterday morning General BARLOW, the new United States Marshal, received information from a reliable source that an expedition left this City for Cuba on Monday night.

He telegraphed at once to the Secretary of State to ascertain what course he should pursue in the matter, but he had not received an answer up to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The vessel is reported to have left one of the docks on the Jersey shore, and the information communicated about it indicates that it was literally a floating arsenal.

The estimated number of men on board the vessel is three hundred, and cash was provided with a rifle and uniform. There was also a large quantity of light clothing taken on board, and provisions were taken sufficient to last during a voyage of one month or six weeks.

It is reported that the vessel on which these men sailed is to meet a steamship off the New-Jersey coast, by which they will be landed in Cuba. General THOMAS JORDAN is said to be in command of the men who left this City. Captain BAILEY, late of the United States Army, Colonel WARNE, late of the United States Volunteers, seven French and four English officers on leave of absence, and sixty-two ex-officers of the United States and Confederate Armies are also reported as having these enlisted in the enterprise.

The Marshal is now engaged in investigating the whole matter.

The Cuban Meeting Last Night—Note from Mr. G. W. Curtis.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, May 4, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whatever my opinion of the Cuban revolution may be, my name is signed without authority to the call published in your issue of today, for a meeting at the Cooper Institute this evening. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Our Government and Cuba.

From the Springfield Republican.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 3.

A member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee declares that the announced intentions of this Government to recognize the independence of Cuban insurgents is without foundation, and is inspired by a desire to influence the gold market. This Senator, who enjoys the confidence of the President more than almost any other man, declares that the latter is much incensed at the gratuitous use to which his name has been put in connection with this business. Nor is he at all satisfied with the disinterestedness of the alleged agents of the insurgents in this country. He begins to suspect them of being anxious to impose a false state of facts on the Government, and he commits the whole question to Secretary FISH, who is known to be averse to any hasty action in the premises.

ALBANY.

The Supply Bill—The Gas Bill—Improvement of the Canals—Railroad Across Harlem Bridge—The Tax Commissioners' Bill, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 4, 1869.

The Senate had the Supply bill under consideration to-day, but did not materially alter it from the shape in which it left the Assembly. A motion to insert an appropriation of $85,000 to purchase Professor HALL'S geological collection was discussed at length, and finally amended so as to instruct the Regents of the University to make the purchase when the new Capitol was finished and ready to receive it, which will not be till several years after the appropriation lapses. The Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs have not reported the Gas bill yet, and there is a growing suspicion that they design to smother it.

THE CANALS—PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

The report of the Canal Committee proposing to submit an amendment of the Constitution to the people, providing for the raising by direct tax of $10,000,000 to improve the canals of the State, came up in Committee of the Whole in the Assembly to-day, and excited a lengthy discussion. Judge CAMPBELL opposed the report, and retorted upon the advocates of the measure the argument advanced against his State and Railroad bill—the heavy burden of debt already resting upon the State. While other sections of the State were refused all aid for internal improvements, it was unjust to tax the people $10,000,000 for the canals, which already owed the State $15,000,000.

Mr. LA BAU advocated the report, and said that the money proposed to be raised was to improve property owned by the State, and not for the benefit of railroad monopolies. Mr. BENDER, of Buffalo, agreed with the gentleman from Warren, (Mr. LA BAU.) The Erie Canal, he said, had made the Empire State what it is to-day, and it would be the height of folly for the people to refuse now to protect and improve that which had been the chief source of their prosperity. The great Northwest must always have an outlet for its produce, and the Erie Canal was the best, most natural and cheapest route, and if it were put in good order, as this report contemplates, and a proper reduction was made in the tolls, it would continue to be the only route and could defy all rivalry. Mr. N. B. SMITH objected to the report, because it would increase the indebtedness of the canals and thereby make it necessary to continue the high tolls. What the public needed and what the interests of the State demanded was a reduction of the tolls. The motion to adopt the report was lost for want of a constitutional majority—yeas 89, nays 54.

RAILROAD ACROSS THE NEW HARLEM BRIDGE.

The bill allowing the Third-avenue Railroad to lay a track across the new Harlem bridge came up for a third reading, when Mr. HITCHMAN spoke against it, and Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, in its favor. Mr. HUSTED said that the bill was introduced solely for the benefit of the poor people of New-York and Westchester County, who were now obliged to walk across the bridge, which, in the night time was a more dangerous place than the Hook or the Five Points. He was surprised that the gentleman from New-York, who had risen to his present position by the votes of the workingmen of New-York, should oppose a measure intended for their benefit.

The bill was lost, all the New-York delegation voting against it except MITCHELL, McLEOD, NAGLEMAN and RICHMOND. A reconsideration was moved and laid on the table.

THE TAX COMMISSIONERS' BILL.

An attempt was made this morning to suspend the regular order, so as to take up the Tax Commissioners' bill; but it failed for want of a two-third vote. The bill is bound to pass, and there is less opposition to it among some Republicans than there was, since it has been given out that Mr. ARMBRUSTER and Mr. DEPEW are to be the two Republicans on the commission. S.

Passage of the Tax Commissioners' Bill—An Exciting Debate.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Tuesday, May 4.

The TAX COMMISSIONERS' bill was forced on, in Committee of the Whole at the Evening Session, ordered to a third reading and passed by a vote of 76 to 47, after one of the most exciting discussions that have been had this session. The opponents of the measure were well aware that everything had been cut and dried and that the passage of the bill was a foregone conclusion, but they were bound that it should not be done without a thorough ventilation, and they took this occasion to give those Republican members who have been playing into the hands of the Democrats all Winter a party lashing which they richly deserved, and which they ought to have got two months ago.

Mr. HUSTED, of Westchester, led off in opposition to the bill, which he said had been decided is a caucus of the Republican members to be a measure in the interest of Tammany Hall, and therefore meriting defeat from a Republican Legislature. He said that no member representing a Republican constituency who voted for the bill ought to be, or would be, returned to the Legislature, and he advised those who had resolved to go over to the Democratic camp to stay there, for they would not hereafter be wanted or tolerated in the Republican ranks.

Mr. HEGEMAN, of Dutchess, protested against representing this bill as a party measure. He said it was recommended by the Citizens' Association, and it was admitted on all hands that some legislation was necessary relative to the TAX COMMISSIONERS. With regard to the warning of the gentleman from Westchester, he would trust the chances of his reflection to his constituents, before whom he was prepared to justify his vote on this bill. He was sent here last Fall by fifty Republican majority from a Democratic district, and he should return next year by 150 majority.

Mr. CALKINS, of Erie, who on several previous occasions has acted with the Democrats against his party, made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill, and said that he was not aware that any platform of the Republican Party prevented him from supporting this measure.

Mr. SELKRIG denounced the bill as a Democratic measure, and in answer to the last remark of Mr. CALKINS said that the gentleman from Erie did not violate any platform of the Republican Party when he voted against the Bribery bill yesterday.

Mr. CALKINS—I did not vote against it.

Mr. SELKRIG—You voted with those who tried to kill it.

Mr. TRUMAN opposed the bill, because it was agreed in caucus to oppose it, and every man who joined in a caucus was bound, in his opinion, to stand by its decision.

Mr. MCLEOD made an elaborate speech against the bill, and read a remonstrance against it from a large number of leading citizens and tax-payers of New-York, and also protests from every Republican organization in that City. This was MCLEOD'S first speech since taking the seat from which HALPIN was ousted, and it indicated marked ability in the new member.

Mr. GLEASON also opposed the bill, and urged the passage of the substitute offered by the minority of the Committee on Cities, which he said fully met the plea. The legislation was necessary with regard to the tax office, while it preserved the rights of the Republican Party.

Mr. JACOBS advocated the bill, and complimented the Republican members who had the independence to "rise above" party and support the measure. Mr. ALLABEN offered an amendment providing for the election of the Tax Commissioners by the people, after the manner in which the Supervisors are elected. He appealed to the Democrats, who, he said, were always praying about the right of the people of New-York to govern themselves and denouncing "commissions," to come up and support his amendment and show themself consistent, but the only response he got was an ungrateful charge of seeking to kill the bill.

After the bill had passed, Mr. HITCHMAN moved a reconsideration, in order to clinch the matter, fearing no doubt that some of the traitors after getting their reward would seek to reverse their action to-morrow morning. There were several Republicans, like Messrs. HILTON, CRAIN, CORNELL, BENDER and HEGEMAN, who doubtless voted for the bill from conscientious motives, being of the opinion that some action was necessary in view of the impugned legality of the present Board of Tax Commissioners; but the majority of them have too often deserted their party during the present session to warrant such a charitable judgment of their motives. The Democrats are chuckling over their victory in the hotels this evening, and boasting that they have so divided and demoralized the Republican Party on this and other measures that their defeat throughout the State next Fall is sure, and the Legislature of 1870 will be Democratic. It is difficult to see how they are going to better themselves, for they have had everything pretty much their own way in the present Legislature, thanks to the treachery and venality of some ten or a dozen Republican members.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE

SENATE....ALBANY, Tuesday, May 4.

REPORTS.

To amend the charter of Clyde. For a new passenger depot for the Harlem Railroad at Forty-second-street. For a new drive from One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street to the Blind Asylum property. To open a highway from Prospect Park to Coney Island. The Annual Canal Appropriation bill, Messrs. NICHOLS and MATTOON dissenting.

BILLS PASSED.

To legalize the articles of Association of Black River and St. Lawrence Railroad. To incorporate the Veteran Corps of the Washington Grey Cavalry. To facilitate the completion of the Buffalo, Corry and Pittsburg Railroad. To amend the School law of Elmira. To incorporate the Village of West Mount Vernon. To authorize the Comptroller of Brooklyn to issue registered bonds.

Amending the Militia law. To amend the charter of Genesee Annual Conference. To authorize the removal of certain female convicts to the Syracuse Penitentiary. For the appointment of Commissioners to lay out roads in Kings County. For grading certain streets in Brooklyn. In relation to draining low lands in Niagara County. For a bridge over the Chenango River in the town of Chenango. Relative to the contracts for the construction of the Oneida Lake Canal.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

The Supply bill was amended on motion of Mr. BARRS, giving $250,000 toward the erection of a new capitol. No other important amendments were made, except those reported by the Senate Committee.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Assembly concurred in the Senate amendment to the bill relative to Sheriff's fees in New-York, by a vote of 74 to 27.

Mr. SELKRIG submitted the report of the Ways and Means Committee recommending concurrence in the Senate's amendments to the General Appropriation bill. Among the amendments is an appropriation of $275,000 to pay for lands taken for the purposes of the new Capitol.

Mr. BAMLER called up the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the State to borrow $10,000,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the Canals. Discussion on the resolution ensued.

During the discussion on the Canal Enlargement resolution the Governor's Secretary appeared with a veto of the Comptroller, disapproving the act in relation to a certain highway and certain highway taxes in Hamilton County, passed in 1867, as amended by the law of 1868. The act which the bill proposes to amend directs the Comptroller to pay over certain monies to the Special Commissioners named in the act. Out of these monies the Commissioners are authorized to retain certain sums as compensation for their services—their accounts to be first audited, allowed and certified by the said Comptroller upon a detailed statement of such services, duly verified by the Commissioners claiming such compensation, and upon such other evidence as the Comptroller may require.

It appears that in 1867 the Commissioner filed with the Comptroller a report of moneys received, their charges and disbursement. The Comptroller refused and still refuses to allow these accounts, or to be satisfied. This bill, without making provision for an investigation or reexamination, directs the Comptroller to pay these claims as presented, and strikes out the provision of the original act for the future auditing of similar accounts.

The Governor submits that it is not a wise policy to take from the Comptroller the power to audit these accounts. There should be responsibility for the expenditure to some supervisory authority. The bill confers extraordinary powers on Special Commissioners. Relating to the taxes on certain towns and roads running wholly through others requires the Commissioners of certain towns to assess a highway tax upon lands owned by non-residents for the benefit of their road. It authorizes the Commissioners to borrow $3,000 on the credit of their highway tax, and the bill contains no explicit directions for the use thereof. The Special Commissioners seem invested with power to claim all non-resident taxes in the towns named for a period of years to come, and to act with unlimited power to levy tax on non-residents' lands, and to act as commissioners in the several towns. At the same time the Commissioners are made responsible to no one.

On account of these extraordinary provisions the bill is retained for revision.

Mr. BERRY moved to table the message. Lost by 45 to 85; the veto was then sustained by 82 to 4.

A resolution to submit the proposition of enlarging the canals to the next Legislature was lost by yeas 59, nays 54.

The acting Speaker, Mr. GLEASON, deciding that it takes 61 votes.

On motion of Mr. FREAR the vote was reconsidered by which the bill in relation to the Central, Harlem, Hudson and Erie Railroads was lost.

The bill authorizes the classification of the present directors of the Erie Road so that only one-fifth shall go out each year. The bill was then passed by 73 to 40.

Mr. FREAR moved to go into Committee of the Whole on the TAX COMMISSIONERS' bill.

Mr. ALLABEN moved to table the motion. Lost by 39 to 65.

At 2 o'clock the Assembly took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. SELKRIG, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Annual Tax and the Annual Charity bills, which were made the special order for to-morrow.

The Chair announced the pending question, the resolution of Mr. FREAR to consider the bill in reference to certain railroads.

Mr. FREAR moved the previous question, which was ordered.

A motion to go into Committee of the Whole was carried by a vote of 62 to 27, and Mr. BARRS was called to the chair.

Messrs. HEGEMAN, CALKINS, HARTMAN and others favored, and Messrs. GLEASON, SELKRIG, HUSTED, TRUMAN, MCLEOD and others opposed the bill. The discussion was very warm. The Republicans opposing the bill arraigned the others for acting contrary to the decision of the caucus.

After two hours' discussion the Committee reported progress to the House.

Mr. JACOBS moved to disagree with the report, and order the TAX COMMISSIONERS' bill to a third reading, which was carried by a vote of 76 to 47.

On motion of Mr. JACOBS the said bill then had its final reading, and was passed. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Akin, Bamker, Barnes, Bender, Bergen, Bradstreet, Burns, Calkins, Cameron, T. J. Campbell, Carpenter, Cavanagh, Chase, Geo. Clark, H. M. Clark, Cornell, Crane, Davis, Dickinson, Dwyer, Ely, Wm. Ely, C. Ferris, J. Ferris, Finger, Flynn, Foy, Frear, Galvin, Griffin, Harris, Hartman, Hitchcock, Hogeboom, Hitchman, Hilton, Hodges, Horton, Howard, Hull, Irving, Jacobs, Keane, Kiernan, Kimball, Lamson, Lansing, Lawrence, Madden, McKewer, Miller, P. Mitchell, Mosely, Murphy, Nachtmann, O'Keefe, Patrick, J. S. Pendell, Pinkney, Porter, C. Ray, H. Ray, Rich, Schoonmaker, Shenk, A. W. Smith, Stevens, D. Stewart, W. H. Stuart, Sturgis, Sudam, Tighe, Tilden, Tower, Trainor, Weitman—81.

NAYS—Messrs. Allaben, Andrews, Arms, Avery, Bailey, Barker, Barns, Bennett, Berry, Bissell, Borchardt, W. W. Campbell, Cook, Doty, Dunstedt, Doolittle, Farley, Gifford, Glenn, Gould, Hackett, Hewins, Hoyt, Hunt, Kendall, Kilham, La Bau, Lamb, Malone, S. Mitchell, D. Pendell, Perry, Richardson, Richmond, Root, Selkrig, L. M. Smith, N. B. Smith, Speaker, Sumners, Thornton, Truman, Tuttle, Walker, Weed, Whitmarsh, Wright—47.

Mr. HITCHMAN moved to reconsider the vote just taken, which was lost.

The Senate amendments of the General Appropriation bill were concurred in.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for an extension of Bushwick-avenue. Providing for the care and custody of insane criminals. Incorporating the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. Authorizing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad to take increased fare.

Mr. HUSTED made an ineffectual attempt to bring up the Hell Gate Pilot bill, when the Assembly adjourned.

TELEGRAMS.

Death of Prince Menschikoff, Admiral of the Russian Navy.

The Mayor of Cork Stripped of Official Power.

Numerous Skirmishes Between Cubans and Spaniards.

Fillibusters Arming in Vera Cruz and Mexico.

RUSSIA.

Death of the Admiral of the Russian Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Tuesday, May 4.

Prince ALEXANDER SERGIEWITSCH MENSCHIKOFF, Admiral of the Russian Navy, died on Monday. He was born in 1789.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Delinquent Mayor of Cork.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 4.

Mr. EDWARD SULLIVAN, member for Mallow, will introduce a bill to prevent the Mayor of Cork from continuing to hold any office connected with the administration of justice in Ireland. In the House of Commons, this evening, Sir JOHN HAY inquired what action the Government had taken in regard to the seizure of the brig *Mary Lowell* by a Spanish man-of-war in British waters. Mr. ARTHUR J. OTWAY, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, replied that in the present imperfect state of information it was undesirable to make known the nature of the communication which had been exchanged with the Government of Spain on the subject.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 4—Midnight.

In the House of Commons, to-night, while the Irish Church bill was under consideration, Mr. GLADSTONE proposed that the names of Lord MONCK, late Governor-General of Canada; Justice JAMES ANTHONY LAWSON and GEORGE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, L. L. D., be inserted in clause 2 as the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Ireland, constituted under the act.

LONDON, Tuesday, May 4.

The races at Chester commenced to-day. The leading event was the Chesterfield Stakes of five sovereigns each, with one hundred sovereigns added, for three-year-olds. The following is the result:

Mr. W. Foster's br. c. George Obadiestun, by Camarino, out of Country Maid.....1
Mr. Kennington's b. c. Mystic, by Heir of Linne, out of Mizzillie.....2
Mr. Barber's br. c. Hunter, by Connection, out of Mrs. Hartaway.....3

The betting at the start stood 10 to 1 against *Obadiestun*, 2 to 1 against *Mystic* and *Hunter*. Eight ran.

FRANCE

Gold Medal to Dr. Hayes, the Arctic Explorer.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 4.

The Geographical Society have decreed a gold medal to Dr. HAYES, of the United States, for his eminent services in the work of Arctic exploration and discovery. To-day the President of the Society, with a deputation of members, waited upon General DIX, the American Minister, and presented the medal, requesting him to transmit it to his distinguished countryman, and accompanied the presentation with an earnest aspiration for continued friendship between France and America. General DIX, in reply, thanked the President for his friendly expressions in regard to his country, and said it was a true pleasure for Americans to see France and the United States working together in traditional friendship for the promotion of discovery, science and general progress.

SPAIN.

A New Ministry Desired by the Cortes.

MADRID, Tuesday, May 4.

The majority of the delegates in the Cortes are in favor of a new Ministry.

ITALY.

Ministerial Endeavors to Improve the Finances.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, May 4.

Both Houses of Parliament have passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry for their endeavors to improve the financial condition of the country.

CUBA.

Suppressed News—Fillibusters Arming at Vera Cruz and in Mexico.

The following message was filed for New-York by the Agent of the Associated Press at Havana on the 26th ult., but was returned to the sender by the telegraph company with the indorsement, "There is not a word of truth in this, and it cannot be transmitted." The authority for the main part of the message was the Havana papers, and the news was published in their leading articles, which had previously passed the rigid censorship:

"General DULCE personally went to Fort Cabanas, released the prisoner CESPEDES, and delivered a speech to the volunteers. The *Voz de Cuba* says that the *Gerona*, commanded by Admiral MALCAMPO, has gone to Vera Cruz, owing to the report of the fitting out of an expedition of filibusters. The Spanish war vessels *Pizarro* and *Isabel* are cruising off the Mexican coast. Mexico openly favors filibustering, and it is probable that MALCAMPO will make an example. The *Diario* announces the disappearance of the insurgents between Nuevitas and Puerto Principe."

HAVANA, Tuesday, May 4.

The Cuban journals contain the usual accounts of insignificant skirmishes between the Spanish and Cuban forces.

The steamship *Morro Castle*, Captain ADAMS, arrived this afternoon from New-York.

The New Constitution of Virginia—The Disfranchisement Clause.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, May 4.

Governor WELLS is out in a letter saying that he has never been satisfied that the disfranchisement clause would accomplish the object for which it was framed, and if the majority of the people vote against it all ought to assent to the decision.

He adds: "I believe that whichever sections of the Constitution the President prefers to have stricken out he will submit separately, and the probabilities are that the weight of his name will be such that the provisions so submitted separately will be defeated."

Inauguration of Governor Jewell at Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Tuesday, May 4.

Governor JEWELL will be inducted into office to-morrow, and a large military and civil demonstration is expected. In accordance with ancient custom, the Governor-elect held a reception at the Allyn House this evening, which was very largely attended and passed off finely. Among those present from abroad, was HARVEY JEWELL, Speaker of the House of the Massachusetts Legislature, brother of the Governor-elect. Governor CLAFLIN and Senator HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts, will be present to-morrow as invited guests.

Legislative caucuses were held this evening. The Republicans of the Senate nominated Hon. DAVID GALLUP, of Plainfield, President *pro tem.*, and DWIGHT MARCY, of Rockville, Clerk. The Republicans of the House nominated O. H. PLATT, of Meriden, Speaker, J. A. TIBBITS, of New-London, Clerk, and E. E. BENNETT, of Hartford, Assistant Clerk.

The Democrats of the House nominated ELISHA JOHNSON, of Hartford, Speaker, and W. H. PEET, of Milford, and V. C. BEEBE, of Cornwall, Clerks. The Democrats of the Senate nominated Hon. LUCIEN W. SPERRY, of New-Haven, President *pro tem.*, and GEORGE G. SUMNER, of Hartford, Clerk. Both Houses being largely Republican, of course the Republican nominees will be elected.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Canadian Fisheries—Claims of United States Fishermen.

OTTAWA, Canada, Tuesday, May 4.

In the House of Commons, Mr. SAVERY moved for the return of the licenses issued to American fishermen during the last year. He held that the treaty as to three miles limit applied to headlands and not to bays, and that while not adopting a prohibitory policy, such a license fee should be imposed as would be some equivalent for the privileges of allowing Americans to fish in Canadian waters. Several members from maritime provinces spoke in support of the motion, stating that a firmer policy should be adopted toward the States, to meet the exactions and restrictions imposed on Canadian trade. Mr. AUGLIN, from Nova Scotia, advocated the total exclusion of foreign fishermen from the fishing grounds. He said in many cases, owing to the encroachments of American fishermen, Nova Scotians had been driven off their own fishing coasts. The motion was adopted.

The Last Tie of the Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, May 4.

A railway tie of polished California laurel, mounted on either end with solid silver, accompanied by a spike of solid gold, costing $200, was forwarded from here to-day to the end of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is the last tie, and will be laid by LELAND STANFORD on Saturday next, thus completing the Pacific Railroad.

The Grand Encampment and Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows are in session in this city. The reports indicate an unusual progress of the order during the past year. Committees were appointed to make arrangements for the reception of the delegates of the Grand Lodge of the United States, which is to hold its next annual meeting in San Francisco.

The steamer *Japan* sailed to-day for Hong Kong, *via* Yokohama, with $1,224,000 in treasure, of which $468,000 are for Yokohama, $31,000 for Hiogo, $268,000 for Hong Kong and $129,000 for Shanghae.

Municipal elections were held yesterday at Stockton, California, and Virginia and Gold Hill, Nevada, in all of which the Republicans were successful.

The Nashville Blood Horse Association.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, May 4.

The Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association commenced to-day. The weather was fine, the track in good condition and the attendance large. The first race—the Green State—for three-year-olds that have never run in public prior to the 1st of February, 1869, mile heats, $25 entrance, $200 added by the Association, p. p., closed with eight entries. The following is a summary:

Rob. Ward's ch. c. Rist, by Expositor, dam Catalpa Girl, by Alnderby.....1
A. Buford's ch. f. Coquette, by Lexington, dam Dunce Hardie, by Revenue.....2
W. H. Underwood's c. Louisville, by Lexington, dam by Boston.....3

The second race, for the Association Purse of $250, mile heats, for all ages, was won by Mr. BUFORD'S *Marion*, 1. 1, beating Mr. CHEATHAM'S *Lizzie Tomlinson*, 2, 4, Mr. WARD'S *Rochester*, 3, 2, and Mr. WARWICK'S *Transit*,

EXPLOSIVE OILS.

Analysis of Samples of Illuminating Oils Sold in this City—Valuable Information for the Public.

In accordance with instructions of the Metropolitan Board of Health, Professor CHANDLER, its Analytical Chemist, recently tested several specimens of kerosene oil, which were purchased at various stores in this City, to ascertain whether the ordinance of the Board, prohibiting the sale of dangerous illuminating oils is complied with.

The following is a copy of the ordinance:

"No petroleum oil, kerosene oil or other liquid burning like composition or qualities as a burning fluid or oil, shall be kept or offered for sale as a burning fluid, for lamps or any like vessels, for the purpose of illumination, nor shall such oil or fluid be purchased for use, or be used as a burning fluid for any such lamp or vessel, unless the flashing point of such oil or fluid shall be 110° Fahr. and upwards, and that it shall stand and be equal to both the following tests and conditions, to wit:

1. That it shall not take fire or burn at a temperature below 110° Fah.

2. That it shall not evolve an explosive vapor below 100° Fah."

The result of the analysis is presented in the following table, which begins with the most dangerous samples examined:

1.	No. 25 Canal-street	71	93° F	105° F
2.	No. 97 Fourth-st., Wmsb'g	70¼	95° F	107° F
3.	No. 87 West Houston-st.	70	95° F	107° F
4.	No. 1 Pike-street	70	95° F	107° F
5.	No. 49 East Broadway	67½	95° F	107° F
6.	No. 146 Avenue A	67½	95° F	107° F
7.	No. 29 Ludlow street	63	95° F	107° F
8.	No. 12 Greenwich-street	48½	95° F	107° F
9.	No. 174 Essex-street	41	95° F	107° F
10.	No. 316 Grand-street	41	95° F	107° F
11.	No. 192 First-street	48	95° F	107° F
12.	No. 70 Bayard-street	44½	95° F	107° F
13.	No. 39 Elm-street	44	95° F	107° F
14.	No. 123 Roosevelt-street	44½	95° F	107° F
15.	No. 44 East Houston-st.	44½	95° F	107° F
16.	No. 65 Rose-street	43½	95° F	107° F
17.	No. 134 Norfolk-street	43½	95° F	107° F

Sale of oil, according to the ordinance of the Board of Health, must stand below 100° F 110° F

These fluids are branded on each as being, that is, they are twelve carbon-hydrogen compounds, they are the same compound, all good illuminating oils.

According to the letter of the law, not one of the above-mentioned specimens of oil is of the standard quality, as all evolve explosive vapors below 100 degrees Fahrenheit. Two of the samples, however, Nos. 16 and 17, while evolving explosive vapors at a little below the standard temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit, do not take fire until they are heated several degrees above the standard burning temperature of 110 degrees Fahrenheit. In the opinion of the chemist, these two samples so nearly meet the requirements of the law as to warrant their passing as safe. The other samples, however, are highly dangerous. The first seven are not kerosene oil at all; they are benzine or naptha, the most dangerous portion of the natural petroleum—the portion which is separated and rejected entirely as burning oil by all honest refiners. The addition of as little as two or three per cent. of benzine or naptha is sufficient to render good oil dangerous. This benzine is usually sold under some special name, as "Liquid Gas," "Aurora Oil," etc. It is the most dangerous substance that can be employed in a dwelling, and has been the cause of all the frightful kerosene accidents, either when used by itself or as an impurity in kerosene.

Various processes for rendering benzine, gasoline and naptha non-explosive have been patented, and rights of sale have been disposed of throughout the country. According to Professor CHANDLER, it is impossible by any means whatsoever to render these substances safe. The addition of a few grains of alum, potash, borax, alcohol, gum camphor &c., to a barrel of benzine does not change its dangerous character in the least. The extent of danger is greater if the fluid into a bottle and applying a burning match. In no proof whatever, for to produce an explosion it is necessary to secure a certain ratio of air to benzine vapor, which it would not be possible to do in a bottle once in fifty times. Every oil that can be lighted with a match is unsafe for use.

The various "patent safety lamps" which are warranted for the use of any oil, (even benzine,) are pronounced by the chemist to be wholly unreliable. Benzine and danger-lamps, he assures us, insidely are always unsafe, no matter what lamp may be used. One lamp may be a little safer than another, when in perfect order, but lamps will break, the oil will be spilled sometimes, accidents will happen, and the oil or its vapor will be brought in contact with the flame, when, if the oil is not safe, an accident is sure to result. One-half of the number of so-called "safety lamps" are no safer than others, while the remainder are safe only as long as they are in perfect order, and are subject to no carelessness in filling or handling. What is needed is a lamp which shows accidents is safe oil; with it all lamps will be safe.

The samples numbered from eight to fifteen, inclusive, are average specimens of kerosene which are sold at retail. They all contain more or less benzine, and consequently fail to come up to the requirements of the law. They are very dangerous.

The Attorney of the Board will take measures immediately for the punishment of persons who are selling these explosive agents.

Mr. Acton's Resignation from the Police Board.

In retiring from his position as President of the Board of Police Commissioners, Mr. THOS. C. ACTON addressed a letter to his brother Commissioners announcing the fact, and to due time received a complimentary reply from them. We subjoin the entire correspondence:

SAYBROOK, Conn., April 22, 1869.

Messrs. Joseph S. Bosworth, Benjamin F. Manierre, and Matthew T. Brennan, Commissioners of Metropolitan Police:

GENTLEMEN: I have forwarded my resignation of the office of Metropolitan Police Commissioner, to be filed at the proper time. Such legislative proceedings will then be needed as may be deemed full to make my resignation effectual, and to fill the vacancy by an unquestionably legal appointment. I feel confident, therefore, that my strong desire to be relieved from the burden of official labors is to be immediately realized. Dr. Stone, in the Conference of the Eastern Conference, viz.: The Dickinson College, Carlisle, Penn.; the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and the Drew Theological Seminary. Among the young men studying therein, many have neither friends who can assist them pecuniarily nor the means of obtaining clothing and other common necessaries of life. In view of these difficulties this Society was formed in 1865, and by its aid, together with the private donations, bequests and legacies placed in its treasury, indigent students are provided for until they have completed their studies. A resolution was also adopted at the last meeting of the military society, composed of ladies, to assist in the collection of clothes, money and all necessaries.

The Farmers' Club.

Yesterday, the 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., the Farmers' Club, of the American Institute, convened at Cooper Institute, and the meeting was called to order by Hon. N. C. ELY. The attendance was quite as large as usual, of both ladies and gentlemen. No papers were read, as is usual, but most of the time was occupied in reading letters of inquiry from correspondents in the country, and answering them.

WM. P. PASSMORE, of Fairville, Penn., in a letter to the Club, gave an account of the poisoning of several fattening swine by eating freely of the leaves of rhubarb, or pie plant, which were fed to them, after the leaves were separated from the stalks. The symptoms of the animals were exactly similar to those of any animals that die from poisoning.

Several interesting letters were read from poultry fanciers, who submitted the results of their efforts in rearing poultry and eggs during the past year. In one instance, each hen was reported to yield $4 20 per annum. In some other instances the average yield was $2 62 to $2 70 each.

Dr. A. P. TRIMBLE brought in a quantity of cherry blossoms, apple blossoms and blossoms of other fruit, to show that the late northeast storm had not injured the fruit. So long as the wind continues to blow, he thought there need be no fear as to the destruction of the blossoms and young fruit.

Several letters were read from farmers in different parts of the country, inquiring where they can go to find a better location than they are now in, South Jersey, round about Bricksburg, Manchester and Tom's River, was designated as the best place near New-York City, as land is cheap, and a good market at the door.

As a remedy for striped bugs on cucumber vines, a crowd of chickens near the vines was recommended. The Chairman stated that he had been accustomed to purchase cheese boxes, for three cents each, and to put one around each hill. Dr. TRIMBLE said the philosophy of repelling bugs by boxes is, the bugs do not see the young plants as they fly along, and thus they fly over the hills.

J. C. THOMPSON, of Staten Island, said that in a large garden or field, chickens and boxes are not a practicable remedy. He has been accustomed to apply a small quantity of the "fleur-of-boss," which repels the bugs and afterward promotes the luxuriant growth of the vines and the squashes, or other vegetables.

J. L. KIRK, of Pittsburg, Penn., sent a small package of ground hay, stating that he has tried the process of grinding fodder, and thinks that hay can be ground to powder for $1 per ton. Several members, speaking disinterestedly, affirmed that hay cannot be ground for that price per ton. There was no objection offered against grinding hay, except the great expense.

W. S. PARKELLES, Hillsdale, Mich., forwarded a package of fine looking apples for a name, one of which was a large red apple of unusually great weight. The fruit was referred to E. Williams, of Montclair, N. J., who was requested to report on it at some future period.

L. E. ALBERTSON, Jr., sent a letter to the Club, giving a detailed account of a very small grub, which attacks the kernels of Indian corn soon after they are planted.

The best known remedy is to steep the seed in tepid water over night, and roll it in coal tar and then in arsenic. This preparation of the seed will repel birds, squirrels and grubs without injuring the seed.

Dr. TRIMBLE gave a brief talk about the successful stories round about Philadelphia. He referred to the dairyman who sold over $600 worth of butter in one season from four cows. His practice in pasturing the cows is to allow them to have access to a variety of grases, as much as they would eat. The milk is usually kept in spring houses, at a temperature of about 52° during the entire Summer.

After a session of two hours the Club adjourned for one week.

Small-Pox at Sea—Correction.

OFFICE OF AGENCY
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your morning edition of this date you have a paragraph headed "Small-pox at Sea," which is evidently based on a sensational article of the same heading which appeared in the 3 o'clock edition of the *Daily News* of yesterday, in which a statement appeared purporting to come from a steerage passenger on the Pacific Mail steamship *Alaska*, just in from Aspinwall, to the effect that a fearful epidemic of small-pox had raged on board that ship during her homeward voyage, and that seven deaths had occurred from small-pox, &c. This statement is embellished with a florid description of the "consternation among passengers," of a "fearful exposure and indignation when it was ascertained that the victims to this disease were not all thrown overboard, but that after death the bodies were retained on board the ship," &c. In short, a statement calculated to convey the idea that a deadly epidemic had raged on board, and that the officers of the ship had behaved badly in not burying the dead nor respecting the welfare of the living. The statement is simply false—no epidemic having occurred on board the *Alaska*—no deaths having occurred from small-pox, or from any other contagious disease during the voyage.

The only deaths occurring were those of JOHN BECK, a Swede, who died suddenly of disease of the heart, and Dr. KLUGE, late Physician-in-Chief of the Panama Railroad Company, who was in the last stage of tropical dysentery when he came on board the ship, and who died from exhaustion, attributed upon that account, on the 28th ult. His body was embalmed by the surgeon of the *Alaska* and brought home to his friends.

This latter fact may have afforded the hint to the perpetrator of the *canard*, in manufacturing his horrible story of retention of dead bodies on board.

ALFRED G. GRAY, Captain.
BENJ. R. SWAN, M. D., Surgeon.

Mr. S. D. Kehoe's Arrest—Card from His Accuser.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having caused the arrest of Mr. SAM. D. KEHOE (maker of Indian clubs) and another on Saturday last, for robbery, I desire to state that I have since ascertained his entire innocence, and I hope you will insert this in justice to Mr. KEHOE, and to relieve him of any imputation of guilt on account thereof.

He has since been honorably discharged, and justly so, and the party committing the crime held to answer. Respectfully,

F. D. SLOCUM,
No. 24 West Ninth-street, New-York.

Mayor's Office.

Yesterday Mr. A. J. THOXELL, of Salem, Va., appeared at the Mayor's Office, and made complaint that a few days ago, while standing near the Fulton Ferry, he was accosted by a person of genteel appearance, who got into conversation with him, and, after ascertaining that he was stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel, proposed to accompany him part of the way. They had reached West-street, when a person standing in front of the building No. 119 put a paper into his (THOXELL'S) hand, and invited them to walk in. His new made acquaintance immediately suggested that they should accept the invitation and see what was going on. They did so, and were invited by the gentlemanly proprietor to take a turn with the dice-box, paying $1 for each throw and stealing the chance of winning gold and silver watches, bracelets, &c. After losing several dollars at this game, three cards were produced and they were invited to bet. Mr. THOXELL'S friend assured him that at this game he was always successful, and he would go out and borrow dice, then return and try to make his fortune. THOXELL, the confiding, said that he had money and would lend it to his new friend. He first lent him $100, which amount was lost; then $50, which was also lost. This was the extent of Mr. THOXELL'S funds, so they left the place, Mr. THOXELL'S friend pretending that he had been swindled. The end of the affair was that Mr. THOXELL finally laid the case before the Mayor, and was fortunate enough, through the assistance of Officer UHY, to obtain $130 of his money back.

A poor seamstress made complaint yesterday that Mr. H. REINSTEIN, of No. 83 Warren-street, would not pay her for making some pants, for which he had promised her the munificent sum of ten cents per pair. Mr. REINSTEIN was sent for and compelled to pay the amount due.

Fires Yesterday.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the chair manufactory No. 111 West Twenty-eighth-street, owned by C. MARTIN. The premises were damaged to the extent of $1,000; insured for that amount in the Niagara.

At 3 o'clock another fire broke out in HENRY DUNSTAN'S book and shoe store, on the first floor of No. 134 Bleecker-street. The loss was $200 on stock; insured for $6,000.

At 5 o'clock a third fire occurred in the two-story brick building No. 58½ West Twenty-fourth-street. The flames spread with such rapidity that the entire edifice was destroyed. The first floor was occupied by CHARLES KRYMAN as a policy shop. Loss $300; no insurance. The second floor was occupied by MICHAEL MCGOVERN as a carpenter shop. Loss $600; no insurance. HENRY PLEISTRIN owns the building. Loss $1,000; no insurance.

Fire Marshal's Report.

Mr. GEO. H. SHELDON, chief clerk in the Metropolitan Fire Marshal's office, announces that during the month of April there were 90 fires and 23 false alarms. Of the fires three were of incendiary origin. Six from lamp explosions, 16 from carelessness of occupant, two from upsetting of lamps, three from spontaneous combustion, five from children playing with matches and one case through incendiarism. No loss was claimed in the three fires. In 12 the loss was less than $100 each. In 28 the loss was between $100 and $1,000. In 13 the loss was between $1,000 and $5,000. In two the loss was between $5,000 and $10,000. In three the loss was between $10,000 and $50,000. In one the loss was under $100,000, and in another the loss was over that amount. The aggregate loss on buildings was $134,940; on stock, $231,735. Total loss during the month, $365,675. Insurance on buildings, $264,497; on stocks, $443,445. Total, $1,027,942.

CATHERINE SLOCUM was arrested on the 2d ult. on a charge of setting fire to premises No. 63 Mulberry-street, and she was committed to answer a charge of disorderly conduct by Justice DODGE. On the 29th, WILLIAM GOLDEN was arrested on a charge of setting fire to No. 16 Hamilton-street. He was committed for examination by Justice SHANDLEY.

Coroners' Cases.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the case of CHARLES FITZPATRICK, the young man who died on Friday last in consequence of injuries sustained on the 19th ult., by his being ejected from the barber's shop, No. 29 East Eighteenth-street. JAMES P. MAHER, of No. 202 Third-avenue, testified that his brother-in-law, the deceased, had fallen on the sidewalk when pushed out of the barber's shop, and that he became worse during the night, death ensuing the next day. Officer DUGAL of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, had found the deceased lying on the sidewalk, and as he was believed to be intoxicated, FITZPATRICK was detained over night, and subsequently committed for intoxication at the Jefferson Market Court. He obtained his release by paying a fine, but made no mention of his injuries on his way home. Sergeant GUERRE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, testified that deceased had not been locked up, but was permitted to repose on a sofa. A man, named HARRIS, had informed him that FITZPATRICK had been on the spree for three days. Only evidence was also introduced, but as the jury could not find any criminal intent, they rendered a verdict of accidental death.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, as DANIEL TROLAN, aged 11 years, was proceeding on his way to school, he was knocked down and run over by car No. 120 of the Seventh-avenue line, at the corner of Seventeenth-street and Seventh-avenue. The boy was instantly killed, so the driver was placed under arrest, the remains being first carried to the Morgue and subsequently to the residence of the parents in Twenty-fourth-street, near Seventh-avenue. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day.

The body of an unknown man, dressed in dark clothing, was found yesterday morning at Pier No. 32 East River. Deceased was about 35 years of age and bald. The remains were taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

Coroner SCHIRMER was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at the lodging-house of JOSEPH RICE, No. 29 Centre-street, on the remains of a man supposed to be (from papers found in his possession) J. VAN BRAM LYLE, a lawyer having his office at No. 68 Essex-street. It appears that the deceased applied for a room on Monday night, and was discovered yesterday afternoon on the floor quite dead. Dr. CHESMAN gave an order for the removal of the remains to the Morgue for identification and inquest. Death is supposed to have resulted from natural causes.

Labor Movements.

At a meeting held last night by the members of the Horseshoers' Union, the following officers were elected for the ensuing six months: President, (re-elected,) Wm. McGuire; Vice-President, Cornelius Spelane; Financial Secretary, Wm. Fitzgerald; Recording Secretary, J. Martin; Treasurer, Henry McCann. Twenty-nine members were enrolled on this occasion, and the Society is reported to be in a flourishing condition.

Base Ball.

THE EXCELSIOR CLUB.

The members of this noted Brooklyn Club opened play yesterday for the first time this season, and had a grand muster of players despite the chilly, windy weather. Sides were chosen, and a game of five innings played, OLYMPIC'S side defeating MOORE'S by a score of 15 to 14.

MUTUAL VS. OLYMPIC.

The match between these clubs at Brooklyn yesterday resulted in favor of the Mutuals, by the score of 32 to 5.

THE ATLANTIC CLUB.

This club will play their return game with the Alphas to-morrow, and on Friday next they go to Philadelphia to play the Keystone Club the same afternoon.

Cricket.

The St. George Club open play to-day at Hudson City, on which occasion a grand game is to be played at 2 P. M., a club dinner closing the proceedings.

A telegram was received by Inspector DILKS, on Monday, from Mr. MICHAEL MORRIS, of Savannah, Geo., requesting the arrest of his son JOHN MORRIS, aged 11 years, who was to arrive at this City by the steamship *San Salvador*. The boy had stolen from his mother, ran away and absconded. Officer HAGGERTY, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, arrested the boy yesterday, and he is now under lock and key at Police Headquarters, and will be sent home on Saturday. His father requested that his son be sent home in irons, and he would pay the expense. The boy said that he came on to New-York to see the sights.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Hold by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
1461—Benham vs. Hay et al.
1069—Cutter vs. Lord.
1576—Sargent vs. Reinhard et al.
1042—Windmuller et al. vs. Union N'at'l Bank.
1301—McCormick vs. Penn. Central R. R. Co.
491—Schmidt vs. Seely et al.
1497—Merriam vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
4347—Kirschmann vs. Ladd and et al.
1322—Murphy et al. vs. Farwell.
987—Schwartz vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Part III.—Hold by Carrison, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
636—Hatch vs. Pugnet.
762—Hanemann et al. vs. Heard et al.
1862—Vollman vs. Vass et al.
265—Treadwell vs. Beneldge et al.
814—Clifton (Political Works) vs. White et al.
598—Eckhoff, Administrator, vs. Hoffman.
34—Bull's Head Bank vs. Van Brunt et al.
1262—Soule vs. Haywood.
126—Scully vs. Jardine et al.
1430—Kennedy, Receiver, vs. Hayek et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
169—Minn. Cent'l R. R. Co. vs. Morgan et al.
170—Vanderveer vs. Kent et al.
171—Cogswell, Rec'r vs. Orcutt et al.
172—Kirkpatrick vs. Fay.
173—Kane vs. Connolly et al.
174—Lorillard, Jr., et al. vs. Richards.
175—Frail vs. Miller.
176½—Delevan vs. Duncan.
176—Goodwin et al. vs. Kinsler et al.
177—Titus et al. vs. Hamilton et al.
178—Dinello vs. Parsons.
176—Knox vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery R. R. Co.
180—Wright et ck. et al. vs. Kelber.
181—Fremont vs. Learned et al.
182—Lawrence vs. Thomson et al.
183—Kehoe vs. Bryan et al.
184—Salmon vs. Scallan.
185—Jones et al. vs. Sydam et al., Ex'rs.
186—Gotts, Trustee, vs. Binder et al.
187—Lyon et al. vs. Kettlarer et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.
1—Deutsch vs. Murray.
2—Gessler vs. Picklick.
73—Blodgett vs. Vanbyke. Call, No. 107—Tyson vs. Wyeth.
70—Meyer vs. Apfel.
72—Wiss vs. Groot.
69—Lear vs. Lear.
105—White vs. Pettigrew.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
402—Kranshaar et al. vs. Kramer.
2325—Moses vs. Bunker et al.
629—Mead, Jr., vs. Mead et al.
328—Kimball et al. vs. Guzzie et al.
304½—Chapman vs. Thompson.
679—Simmons vs. Phelan et al.
426—East New-York and Jamaica R. R. Co. vs. Elmore.
158—Warren vs. Abramhams, Ex'r, &c.
936—Mahan vs. Abramhams, Ex'r, &c.
901—Butterfield vs. Abramhams, Ex'r, &c.
899—Doyle vs. Abramhams, Ex'r, &c.
897—Lewinsky vs. Abramhams, Ex'r, &c.
897—Mohr vs. Schultz et al.
938—Murchie et al. vs. Tudmont et al.
913—McKay et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
654—Simonson vs. Van Tassel.
149—Phillips vs. Smith.
1131—Sykes vs. Leonard.
188—Berryman vs. Hitchcock.
637—Green vs. St. Mark's P. Ins. Co.
470—Hoffman vs. Devlin.
695—Gerubell, Ex'r, vs. Aaron.
616—Schwartz vs. Rinda Kept.
657—Ronge et al. vs. Ronge et al.
608—Walker vs. Bell.
493—Fleck vs. Goodman.
616—Orange Co. Milk Ins. Co. vs. Perry.
611—Odricks et al. vs. Hunting & Co.
812—Illingsworth et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
613—Lippman et al. vs. Jacobs.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
574—Wright vs. Welker.
535—Davis vs. Ducreux.
574—Quinn vs. McGuire.
119—Vosseler vs. Harwood.
692—Harrison et al. vs. Given et al.
466—Bryant vs. Bray.
304—Hunter, Admin'r, &c., vs. Curtis.
140—Phillips, &c., vs. Smith.
322—Dickinson vs. Denny.
408—Marlow vs. Home Ins. Co. of New-York.
68—McGinness vs. White.
621—Tuttle vs. Gardner.
402—Mavus vs. Lippman.
236—Richardson vs. Herschel et al.
418—Sass vs. Seely.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
2411—Invincible Club vs. Clifton.
2301—Jones vs. Pyott.
2327—Hinmann vs. Hyatt.
2331—Thomas vs. McMahon.
2334—Marsh vs. Palmer.
——Kronsbein vs. Hearn.
2305—Hulin vs. Ashman.
——Evans vs. Harris.
2336—Dugon vs. Opelike.
2344—Kahn vs. Watts.
2365—Norris vs. Johnston.
2366—Hickman vs. McMahon.
2368—Kennelly vs. Haines.
2367—Just vs. Bochm.
2369—McMahon vs. Daly.
2365—Day vs. Samuel.
2371—Ryan vs. Audenreid.
2371—Fach vs. Peckskill Iron Co.
2372—Coxe vs. Beeman.
2373—Cornell vs. Barricklo.
2374—Theiss vs. McArthur.
2375—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
2376—Mayer vs. Fried-lander.
2377—Claflin vs. Marks.
2378—Lynch vs. Clarmont.
2379—Ward vs. Combs.
2380—Johnson vs. Murphy.
2381—Mahon vs. Tracy.
2382—McDonald vs. Grimes.
2383—Remous vs. Turner.
2384—Remous vs. Hill.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by G. S. Bedford, Jr., City Judge.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Francis Murray, Chas. Wilson, John Ward, Chas. McGonigle; robbery.
2—The People vs. John Smith; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Michael Friel, Patrick Clancy; robbery.
4—The People vs. Thomas Nolan, John H. Sheridan; burglary.
5—The People vs. John Turner; burglary.
6—The People vs. Edward F. Eastwood; burglary.
7—The People vs. George Loomis; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Paul Brittner; larceny.
9—The People vs. Elias Hoblich; receiving stolen goods.
10—The People vs. Peter Welch; felonious assault and battery.
11—The People vs. George Whitfield Chandler; bigamy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Blatchford, J.

THE SPERRY BEER SUIT.

In the suit of Elihu Sperry and wife against the Erie Railway Company, in retorsion to preferred stock, an application was made to-day for an order to show cause why service of the subpoena should not be set aside, and the bill should not be taken from the files upon the ground that the residence of the subpoenaed and the bill was an abuse of the process of the Court, and a fraud thereon; and that the suit violated the rule of law which prohibits the maintenance of suits for personal injury in rem. It appears from the affidavits that Mr. and Mrs. Sperry are an aged couple residing in New-Haven. Mrs. Sperry was the sister of Captain Lines, formerly of the Avalon, who died some years ago at Valparaiso. She inherited a portion of his property, and among the portion so inherited were sixty shares of Erie preferred stock. Mrs. Sperry stated that three men, by the names of Mott, Mottley and Wallace, came to her house at New-Haven, and said that James Fisk, Jr., had a controversy with the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and they wanted to get an opportunity to be revenged on him. The Railroad Company, said they, wanted to use her stock and her name to bring the suit in. They persuaded the old lady to give a power of attorney to Bristol to bring such a suit, and Bristol wrote to Mott and Mottley to write to Mrs. Sperry that some distant day, provided she would release to them all sums of money by which they might realize out of the suit over and above the value of the stock, they expected and believed that the Railroad Company would make a large sum of money by a compromise and settlement of the suit. Mrs. Sperry gave the power of attorney, and received in return an agreement, which stated with great frankness that many of her friends have spoken to her about commencing a suit in her old age, but, in her own language, "she has not got any suit; all she has got is a power from Bimbell and the others." She claimed to come to New-York and explain the matter to the Erie Company, but subsequently seems to have reconsidered her determination, stating that Bimbell and Oakes Ames had promised to protect her, and to pay her dollar for dollar for her stock.

The Court granted an order, returnable on Saturday next, for the complainants to show cause why the service of the subpoena should not be set aside, and why the bill should not be taken from the files.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Benedict.

DECISIONS IN ADMIRALTY.

In the case of the Harlem and New-York Transportation Company vs. The steamboat *State of New-York*, Judge Benedict decided that the defendant steamer was not bound to abandon her landing, but had the right to keep on and rely upon the *State of New-York* stopping in time to avoid her. The rule here laid down as applicable to vessels situated as these two vessels were seems necessary to advoid constant danger and controversy, and one which would work injustice to no one. The decree must accordingly be to the libelant, with a reference to ascertain the amount.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

Henry Etts was arraigned before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, charged with representing himself as a revenue officer and blackmailing Wm. Bateman and others, cigar dealers. He was committed for examination in $2,000 bail. The examination will commence to-morrow.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The Sherlock case was continued yesterday. One witness called by Messrs. Tremaine and Tyler for the defense testified to a conversation between Ford and the accused, who said he could get up the whisky, which Ford said he (Ford) did not know that there was any thing wrong about the transaction, and that he carried the liquor to Sherlock's office. On Wednesday last Ford was found dead in his office, and the case rests on the testimony of the man who was the last to see the boy.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

A Deputy Marshal took a voyage to Staten Island yesterday morning, and arrested Mr. C. C. Norvell on the suit of James Fisk, Jr., for libel. Staten Island does not belong to the Southern District of New-York, so that the arrest was entirely illegal, and Mr. Norvell was discharged as soon as he was brought to the City. The arrest was evidently Monday evening's work, after office hours, and without the knowledge of Marshal Barlow.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

Before Judge Gilbert.

Caroline Brown vs. *Thomas Whitaker.*—This was an action for ejectment for a house and lot in Williamsburg. On the trial of the case it appeared that fifteen years ago the plaintiff took the property by devise from her husband. There was then no outstanding claim on an old tax lease which the plaintiff bought in. The plaintiff then left the house and went to Europe. Some years after her return Sharpe claimed to own the property in the capacity of agent for persons claiming title under the very tax lease she had bought in. There had been legal proceedings, in the course of which Sharpe had sworn that he was the agent, and pointed relative to sell, and special guardian of infants who purported to be interested. Mr. Buster, the executor of plaintiff's husband, was summoned from Albany by the testimony.

The decree in the case gave the property to the plaintiff.

A. L. Edwards for plaintiff, M. G. Terry for defendant.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barnard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD WAR.

Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., Receiver, vs. James S. Bailey and the National Bank of the State of New-York.—The Same vs. The Same and the Continental Bank.—The receiver in the Union Pacific Railway case has commenced two suits to restrain Mr. Baker and the banks in which his accounts are kept from disturbing those accounts or allowing money to be drawn on them until the determination of the main suit, on the ground that the moneys purporting to be in Mr. Baker's name belong to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Company or of the Credit Mobilier of America. In both cases temporary injunctions have been granted.

Messrs. Field and Sherman for plaintiff; Mr. Clark Bell for Mr. Baker.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—BROOKLYN—MAY 3.

Before Judge Gilbert.

ORDERS AND DECISIONS.

The Dime Savings Bank vs. Samuel Wagoner, &c.; reference to compute.

Sarah J. Matting vs. John S. Christie; report showing due $1,144.

Alexander Sutherland vs. Ardem M. Hallock; proofs, &c., in answer to order to show cause why Ezra C. Fleming, Ezekiel S. Palmer, Dorlay et al.; Timothy Sullivan appointed guardian ad litem.

Wm. Burgh vs. Wm. A. Batchelor et al.; report of A. H. Mills, referee, in favor of plaintiff.

Lydia M. Anderson and infants, petition; report of special guardian confirmed; $150 allowance.

Edward H. Brower et al.; report of special guardian confirmed.

In matter of opening Buffalo-avenue from Atlantic to city line; report of Commissioners confirmed.

Louisa C. Lockwood vs. Thomas Palmer; Josiah T. Morse appointed guardian ad litem.

James Agnew, &c., vs. Richard Decker; amount due, $1,193; judgment, &c.

E. P. Arnold vs. Elias Jane Hill; Treasurer of Queens County ordered to refund $100 to plaintiff.

Annie McCausland vs. Francis C. McCausland; Michael T. Murphy to be appointed guardian on filing bond.

William Buhler vs. Henry Walborn and wife; due $7,670 23; referred.

In the matter of opening Eleventh-street from Second to Ninth-avenue; report of Commissioners confirmed.

Samuel R. H. Judah, executor, &c., vs. Anna A. Conton, &c.; referred to say to Alexi Cook $65 to W. H. Van Brunt $240 40; $50 costs; $8 referee; $112 to A. A. Conton, and balance to be deposited in Trust Company.

Williamsburgh Savings Bank vs. Henry McCombsky et al.; on report of referee $2,120 due.

Rebecca Hutchinson vs. Jos. Jones, &c.; judgment for ejectment and plaintiff to have possession; writ of inquiry to issue to Sheriff to assist.

Mary Auffmordyer vs. Catharine Wagner et al.; on report of referee; decree for plaintiff.

South Side Long Island Railroad Company vs. Ellen T. Decker; $125 awarded.

Matilda Rivers vs. Roxanna R. Pellstream; amount due $700; referred.

Daniel M. Clark & Son vs. Mary V. H. Webb et al.; James W. Taylor appointed guardian for suit.

Jacob Poole vs. James Pringle; report, David B. Fallinger; judgment, $1,000 and costs.

Keyes Whitmore vs. Amelia S. Barnard; on report of referee, $3,527 61; judgment and sale by same referee.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

A BROADWAY COLLISION.

Wright Gillies vs. *Marie Lent.*—Four years ago, about 11 o'clock in the day, the plaintiff was passing in his carriage through Broadway, opposite Stewart's lower store, when a stage coming from behind and attempting to pass, one of the wheels caught in the hind wheel of the carriage, and dragged it for a forward, forced one of the horses against a truck immediately in front, by which the horse and carriage sustained injuries to the amount of $300, for which suit was brought. Almost the sole question raised by the pleadings outside the amount of damages, was the identity of the stage inflicting the injury. Plaintiff and other witnesses swore to the color of the stage and the line to which it belonged, and that it was owned by defendant.

A driver of that line swore in opposition that on the day mentioned, two months before and after, he drove the stage identified to his plaintiff, and that no accident of the kind could have occurred without his knowledge, and did not occur.

The jury found a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $320.

A. J. Shepherd for plaintiff; Robert D. Holmes for defendant.

DECISIONS.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 4.

By Judge Barrett.

David Snedeker vs. Hannah Louisa Snedeker; report confirmed and judgment granted.

NOTICE TO THE BAR.

In Part 2, Common Pleas, Judge BARRETT, on the call of the calendar, will set down causes for a particular day on request of counsel; but such causes must be tried on the day fixed, or they will go to the foot of the calendar.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

James Kelly had two indictments against him, one for burglary, the other for assault and battery with intent to kill, both offences committed on the same night. He pleaded guilty to the assault, and was sentenced to State Prison for five years.

LARCENIES.

Christian Frey was charged with stealing two rings on the 14th of April from Albert Dias. The rings were supposed to be worth over $20, but as it was difficult to prove their value, a plea of petit larceny was accepted, and Mr. Frey was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Julia Wilson pleaded guilty to petit larceny. He was a first offence, and as the property had been recovered she (Bessie) was assigned with only one month in the Penitentiary.

Charles King, a lad of sixteen, pleaded guilty to stealing from the Merchants' Union Express Company, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Court was then adjourned till to-day.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

Thirteen cases of assault and battery, ten of petit larceny and one of misdemeanor were upon the calendar of yesterday, and were all promptly disposed of by the Magistrates. A few of the cases were of interest and are appended.

A COMPLAINANT ASTONISHED.

William McIntosh being placed at the bar to answer a charge of stealing two pairs of pantaloons, and George Gray, who was his bondsman, being called, the latter stepped out of the court-room and could not be found. No one being able to execute his bondsman's bench warrant was issued to compel his appearance. The officer was so unusually prompt that a few minutes only elapsed before he brought the delinquent Gray before the Court. This gentleman was called on for an explanation of his non-appearance, blandly informed the magistrates that he supposed there was no necessity for his being present, as he had understood that McIntosh was to come, as he had settled the case, and that the brother-in-law of the latter had paid him $6 for the stolen articles, and he had agreed to withdraw the charge. Gilles supposed he had performed his part of the bargain, and was about to leave the room, when he was interrupted and disconcerted by an outburst from Justice DOWLING, who spoke sharply and indignantly of the conduct of the university of the law, and of the complaints refusing to prosecute when they have received the penalty owing at the hands of the law, and announced his determination to do all in his power to abrogate a system which allows the parties to compromise felonies on instant application of his victims, he took the complainant Giles in hand, and sentenced him to pay a fine of $50 and to five days' confinement in the City Prison. There was a genuine sensation in Court as the

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, May 4, 1869.

The receipts of the principal articles of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pbls	25	Crude Turp., bbls	[illegible]
Cotton, bales	426	Tar, bbls	122
Flour, bbls	8,600	Sp'ts Turpentine, bbls	182
Meal, bbls	20,450	Petroleum, ref. bbls	1,300
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Oil Cake, pkgs	72
Oatmeal, kegs	50	Lard, kegs	70
Wheat, bushels	4,300	Lard, tcs	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	5,270	Beef, tcs, bbls, hfbbls	117
Rye, bushels	[illegible]	Cheese, pkgs	1,704
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	Pork, bbls	84
Barley, bushels	[illegible]	Lard Oil, pkgs	[illegible]
Oats, bushels	3,775	Tallow, pkgs	[illegible]
Peas, bushels	200	Grease, pkgs	[illegible]
Beans, bushels	90	Stearine, pkgs	21
Grass seed, bbls	35	Whiskey, bbls	1,101
Flaxseed, bushels	[illegible]	Whiskey, hhds	670
Dried Fruit, pkgs	7	Tobacco, hhds and cs	268
Hops, bales	[illegible]	Whiskey, pkgs	[illegible]
Hops, bbls	42	Wool, bales	1,000
Hops, between pkgs	214	Oil Cake, pkgs	[illegible]
Leather, sides	12,520	Peanuts, bags	610
Skins, dressed	1,000	Skins, undressed	20

The export clearances since our last are reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Fine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Germania, for Hamburg, 224 bales Waste, 78 kegs Tallow, 104 cases Sewing Machines, 22 cases Wines, 1,200 cases Extracts, 250 cases Sugar, 12 cases Fancy Goods, 200 bbls Oil Cake, 200 bbls Sweet Potatoes, 200 bbls Potatoes, 200 bbls Onions, 200 bbls Apples, 7 cases Oil Peppermint and Sassafras, 100 cases Machinery, 25 bbls Tobacco, 400 bags Cloves, 12 Boxes Machinery.

By the ship Emerald Isle for Liverpool—224 barrels Rosin, 75 barrels Lard, 21,325 barrels Wheat, 19,776 barrels Corn, 29 bbls Tobacco, 1,194 feet Red Cedar, 1 barrel Hair, 225 bales Cotton, 10 boxes Clocks, 1,050 bbls Potatoes, 25 bbls Onions, 1,000 bbls and half barrel Apples, 1,000 Cases, 2,000 Staves.

By the bark Prudentia, for Havana—4,000 bbls Rosin, 1 Stack Copper, 1 Stack Gallows.

By steamer Cornelia Sloan, for Boston, (coastwise) 47 Hogsheads—220 bales Cotton, 248 cases Tobacco, 200 bbls Rosin, 112,000 lbs. Logwood, 150 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 44 bbls. Molasses.

By the brig Ella, for Lisbon—200 hhds. Tobacco, 25 bbls. Flour, 5,000 Staves, 50 boxes Extract.

ASHES—Continue in limited demand at $7 [illegible] for Pots, and $9 12½@$9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quick but firm at 40@40c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are a moderate factor of desirable stock and a fair inquiry, prices ruling steadily. We quote: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $[illegible] @ $[illegible]; Boys', $[illegible] @ $[illegible]; Youths', $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Men's Calf Pegged, $[illegible] @ $[illegible]; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6; Boys' Calf Sewed, $3@$4; Youths', $2 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Men's Kip Brogans, $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Men's Split Brogans, $2@$2 [illegible]; Men's Split and Kip Pegged, $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Men's Calf and Calf Congress, $1 75@$2 50; Boys' C., $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 85c.@$1 [illegible]; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@$2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@$2; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Misses' Sewed, $1 [illegible] @ $[illegible]; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, [illegible]; Ladies' Chrymade Gaiters, $1 75@$2; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 [illegible]; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 [illegible]; Children's, [illegible]; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, [illegible] ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Are in fair demand, including Common Hard at $11@$16; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Fire at $[illegible] ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quite dull at former rates. We quote: Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 40c.@40c., and Patent Sperm at 27c.@[illegible] ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Is inquired for at steady rates, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Has been in moderate demand at previous rates.

COFFEE—There has been rather more inquiry for desirable lots at steady prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 460 bags Rio, by the Jacob, and 1,150 bags St. Domingo, for export, on private terms. The week's receipts of Rio have been 17,328 bags; sales 13,583 bags; stock in first hands, here, to-day, 69,098 bags, and in the country, 163,133 bags. Messrs. WILLIAM SCOTT & SON quote the cargo prices of Rio thus: Ordinary cargoes, [illegible]; Fair do., [illegible]; Good, 11½c.@11¾c.; Prime, 12c.@12½c. gold, in bond, ₱ lb., and 6 days' credit. We quote: Java at 22½c.@23c. Mara-caibo, 15½c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c.; St. Domingo, [illegible]; Jamaica, 14½c.@16c.; Ceylon, [illegible]; Native Ceylon, 17c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@16c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c.; Singapore, 15c.@20c.; Java, 22c.; Mocha, [illegible]; Porto Rico, 14c.@[illegible]; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18½c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@16c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@16c., gold, ₱ lb.

Stock of Rio in the Country.

New-Orleans, bags	14,000
Mobile, bags	2,500
Baltimore, bags	1,000
Boston, bags	2,500
New-York, bags	46,000
Grand total	163,133

COTTON—The market shows rather more animation, and for the high grades, much more inquiry. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,900 bales, including 2,017 bales to spinners, 1,391 bales to shippers, 112 bales to speculators, and 345 bales in transit. Messrs. CORWIN, ALLEN & GRINNELL quote as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	25	25½	25½	25½
Good Ordinary	26½	26½	26½	27
Low Middling	27½	28	28½	28½
Middling	28½	29	29½	29½

Movements of Cotton at this Port. Bales.

Receipts thus far this week	2,194
Receipts last week	5,410
Receipts preceding week	3,813
Receipts since Jan. 1	292,874
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	800,426
Receipts last year (since Jan. 1, 1868)	291,551
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	691,310
Export clearances since our last	1,148
Exports since Jan. 1	127,540
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	488,251
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	286,169
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	675,228
Reshipped stockton hand here	26,800

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been generally in moderate request, and prices ruling steady.

FEATHERS—Have been in demand at 87½c.@90c. for Live Geese ₱ lb.

FOREIGN FRUITS—The inquiry has been limited at unchanged figures.

FIRE CRACKERS—There has been rather more call for No. 1 Canton at about $3 10@$3 50 ₱ box.

FISH—The demand has been quite active at less buoyant prices, including Dry Cod at $4 [illegible]@$4 [illegible] cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $20@$22; No. 2 do., $19@$20; No. 3 do., $10 50@$11 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $5 75@$6 50 ₱ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. ₱ box, and Salmon, 22c.@25c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less plenty and in good request at a further improvement in prices, the advance being in favor of the low and medium grades, the offerings of which have been reduced materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,000 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to low grade State at $5 [illegible]@$5 [illegible]; common to good State, $5 [illegible]@$5 [illegible]; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 [illegible]@$6 [illegible]; fair ordinary to choice genuine Spring Wheed Extra State at $6 [illegible]@$7 [illegible], and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 [illegible]@$7 [illegible] ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 [illegible]@$5 10
Extra State	5 [illegible]@5 [illegible]
Extra Illinois, round-hoop, Michigan	5 [illegible]@5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	5 [illegible]@5 [illegible]
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 [illegible]@5 [illegible]
Extra Genesee	7 [illegible]@7 [illegible]
Common to fancy White Wheat Western	5 [illegible]@5 [illegible]

Southern Flour is in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 650 bbls., at $5 40@$7 50 for common to fair extra family, and $[illegible]@$[illegible] for fair ordinary to very superior Extra. Rye Flour is in request at $5 70@$10 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales, 225 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $4 [illegible] for fair, very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Corn-meal is in more demand at $4 25@$4 75 for Western, $4 25@$4 [illegible] for Jersey, and $4 [illegible] for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 435 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been very limited for the leading kinds, including Layer Raisins at $2 20@$2 [illegible] box; Currants at 9½c.@10c.; Almonds, 13c.@22c.; Figs, 18c.@20c.; Turkish Prunes at 10c.@10½c.; Brazil Nuts, 10c.@12c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat opened at an advance of 2c. ₱ bushel, but did not meet with a ready sale, and, as the flow of the plan for the Board of Trade market, it closed heavily at little, if anything, better than the figures of yesterday. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels, including White Canada, at 90c.; Amber do., at [illegible]; White Michigan on private terms; Interior Red Western (Winter) at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; No. 2, Spring, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; delivered; No. 2, Spring, at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible], in store and delivered; Amber State at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible]; Amber Western at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] ₱ bushel. Corn opened pretty briskly as a further improvement in prices, but closed tamely and slightly in favor of buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bushels, including, for New Mixed Western, 92c.@93c. for Old Mixed Western, in store; 93c.@93½c. for White and Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and 87c.@91c. for unsound ₱ bushel. Rye is in good demand at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for Western and Northern, ₱ bushel; sales 8,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet and nominal. Barley Malt is inactive at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] ₱ bushel. Oats have been in moderate request and quoted higher; sales have been reported of 81,000 bushels Western at 38c.@38½c. in store, and 38½c.@39½c. from depot and delivered, ₱ bushel. The export clearances, since our last, have been: 1,000 barrels Flour, 21,324 bushels Wheat, and 15,795 bushels Corn; by the Emerald Isle, for Liverpool.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request since our last at 16½c.@17½c., and 21½c.@22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian is quiet at $[illegible] ₱ ton.

HAY—Sale Hay has attracted rather more attention at from 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $[illegible]@$1 30 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues in demand at 70c.@$1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in demand, partly for export, at uniform rates, including American at 5c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@5c. for Old, ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: Eastern, 10c.@12c.; Western New-York, 8c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 5c.@10c.; Michigan, 5c.@10c.; Yeoman, all grades, 2c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Manilla meets with a ready sale at 12½c.@13c., gold, ₱ lb. Other kinds are neglected. We quote: American at $170@$200 for unbrewed, and $[illegible]@$[illegible] for dressed, ₱ ton; Jute at 4½c.@5c., gold, ₱ lb.; Manilla, 12½c.@13c., gold, ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are been sparingly dealt in at unchanged rates.

LATHS—Have been inquired for at $2 ₱ M.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand at $1 25 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been firm in price, but with dull special activity.

MOLASSES—There has not been much inquiry for any description, but holders of desirable lots have been firm in their views. We quote: Old and new crop Porto Rico at 40c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@60c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. Sales were reported of 40 bbls. New-Orleans, on private terms, and a small lot of Cuba in Mississippi at 35c.@38c. ₱ gallon.

METALS—There has been a fair call for Ingot Copper within a range of from 23½c.@25c. ₱ lb., partly on speculation. Tin has been quiet, holders being eager to sell, and have evinced more firmness. The movements in Iron and Lead have been very limited at about previous quotations. Spelter attracted little attention at unchanged rates. All kinds of Steel have been quiet. Steel and Brass quoted weak. Some 2,000 boxes Plate Tin changed hands, including Charcoal Tinning, on private terms, and I. C. Coke at $7 12½, gold, ₱ box. Nothing really new in Zinc. We quote Ingot Copper at 23½c.@25c. ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $[illegible]@$[illegible]; No. 2 do., $27 50@$[illegible]; American Tempered Bar Iron, [illegible]; English and American Bar Iron, Rolled, [illegible]; Pig Lead at 14½@[illegible] 17½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Russian Sheet, 6c. @[illegible] 11½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., 11 [illegible]@[illegible] 12½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Spelter, 6½@[illegible] 7½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Banca Tin, 34½c.@35c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English do., [illegible]c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 [illegible]@$[illegible], gold; I. C. Charcoal do., $[illegible]@$[illegible]; Terne do., [illegible], gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12c.@13½c., ₱ lb.

NAVAL STORES—There has been rather more inquiry for Spirits Turpentine to ship to Liverpool, and the market has ruled steady at 50c. in gold, at the close, with sales, since our last, of 1,000 bbls. Rosin has been quiet, but prices have ruled steady, and we note sales of 1,000 bbls. Tar has been quiet, but prices have ruled steady, and we note sales of some 100 bbls. Pitch has been quiet, but prices have ruled steady, and we note sales of some 100 bbls. Crude Turpentine has been quiet, but prices have ruled steady, and we note sales of some 100 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine in store, on arrival, and for shipment, at 49c.@50c. ₱ gallon; Rosin, common to good strained, at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible]; fair to good No. 2, at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible]; good No. 1, at $3@$3 [illegible]; fair to good No. 1, at $3 [illegible]@$3 [illegible]; good No. 2 Wilmington, at $3 [illegible]@$3 [illegible]; Tar at $2 50@$2 [illegible]; Pitch at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible]; Crude Turpentine, Virgin, at $3 [illegible]@$3 [illegible]; Yellow Dip, at $3@$3 [illegible]; Virgin, at $3 [illegible]@$3 [illegible] ₱ bbl. Oil of Turpentine continues in fair request at 90c.@[illegible] ₱ gallon.

OILS—There has been a fair demand for Rosin Oil, and we note sales of 1,000 gallons, at 50c. ₱ gallon. Other Oils have been quiet and nominal. Sperm Oil has been in demand, and we note sales of 1,000 gallons, at $2 [illegible] ₱ gallon. Other Fish Oils have been in request at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for Menhaden, and $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for Crude Whale. We note sales of 1,000 gallons Crude Whale at $1 [illegible] ₱ gallon. Linseed Oil has been in request at $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for Raw, and $1 [illegible]@$1 [illegible] for Boiled, ₱ gallon. Castor Oil has been in request at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible] for Common, and $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible] for Prime, ₱ gallon. Other Oils have been in request at prices nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—There was considerable irregularity in the general market during the day, and the tendency of the close was in favor of buyers, who were not willing to purchase freely at prevailing rates. Holders, on the other hand, were not willing to yield to the views of the buyers. Crude in bulk was quoted at about 17½c. as the value, with 19½c. asked in lots, shipment. No sales could be effected at over the Lower figures. Barreled Crude was held at 20c. ₱ gallon, and was not obtainable under this price, though purchasers refused to operate on such a basis. Yesterday there were 1,600 bbls. stepped off of the question. There have been no receipts of Crude Oil reported here since our last; 670 bbls. were received at Philadelphia. Refined ruled dull and weak, sales were reported of 2,600 bbls. Standard White, for immediate delivery, at 30c., but at the close there were sellers at this rate, with no bids for lots; 1,000 bbls. do., May delivery, part at 30c., and 1,000 bbls. do., June delivery, private terms ₱ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 2,000 bbls. Standard White, May delivery, at 30c.@30½c.; 500 bbls. do., for sacks of the months of May to September, inclusive, at 30c.; 1,000 bbls. do., prompt delivery, 1,000 bbls. do., for bbls. at 29½c.; 1,000 bbls. do., June delivery, private terms. The export clearances included 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, by the bark Prudentia, for Bremen.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price, though not active. Sales have been reported since last of 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 25, closing with 1,000 bbls. regular for New Mess; $30 75@$30 87½ for Old Mess; $28 50 for Western Prime Mess; $26 12½@$26 62½ for Thin Mess, and $22 75@$22 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $25 for Rumps, ₱ bbl.; also 250 bbls. New Mess, seller May, at $27 12½, and 200 bbls. do. seller June, at $27 [illegible]. Beef has been continued in demand and steady; sales equal to 140 barrels, including 150 bbls. for Dry-Salted and Pickled Hams; 20c. for Packed do., and 21½c.@22½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon quiet and firm; sales of 140 boxes, including Cumberland at 15½c.@15½c., and ice-cured City at 16½c. ₱ lb. Lard is in fair demand at firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 800 tierces, and bbls. at 17c.@17½c. for Prime Steam, seller May, at 17½c.@17½c. for City, and 18½c. for Prime Western Steam, ₱ lb. Also, 200 tierces Prime Steam, seller May, at 18½c., ₱ lb. Beef continues quiet at $11@$13 for Plain Mess, and $13@$15 for Extra Mess, and $20@$21 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are inactive at $30@$32 ₱ bbl.; sales, 100 bbls. Butter and Cheese are salable and steady.

RICE—Carolina has been in request and firm. Sales, 108 tierces at from 8½@9c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet.

SEEDS—Have been generally quiet and heavy, including Clover at 12½c.@14½c. ₱ lb; Rough Flax at $2 [illegible]@$2 70; Calcutta Linseed at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible], gold, and Timothy at $[illegible]@$[illegible] ₱ bushel.

SOAP—Has been quiet and inactive, including Castile at 12½c.@14c.; Colgate's Fair, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ₱ lb.

SUGAR—There has been rather more doing in raw, without any notable change in prices. Sales have been reported of 600 hhds. Cuba, sds., at from 11½c.@12½c.; 150 hhds. Cuba, slightly damaged, at 10½c.@11c., and molasses; and 710 hhds Havana, part at 11½@12½c. ₱ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted nominally at 11½c.@11½c.; fair to good grocery grades at from 12c.@12½c.; very good to choice grades, at 12½c.@13c.; Porto Rico and grocery grades ranged from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14c.@16c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Prime City has been reported of 107,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11½c.; also 47,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@18½c., and 8,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been very quiet at about previous figures.

TOBACCO—There has been a fair inquiry for manufacturing, but the firmness of holders has operated as a check on transactions. Sales have been reported since our last of 161 hhds. Kentucky, at 14½c.@18c.; 455 cases 1868 Ohio seed leaf, and sale of 1,000 cases Connecticut fillers and seconds on private terms; 163 cases 1868 Connecticut wrappers at 60c.@80c.; and 40 cases 1868 Ohio fillers at 6½c. ₱ lb. Quotations remain as before.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 125 bbls. in lots, at 93c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners were firmer in their views, and there was less activity in the market. For Liverpool there were taken, by steamer, 2,700 bales Cotton, ½d.; 1,000 bbls. Flour, 2s.; 125 tierces Lard and 200 boxes Bacon, at 7s. 6d. ₱ ton. For Wheat shipowners were bidding 1½d., and shipowners asking 2d. ₱ bushel. For the Clyde steamer a load of Wheat was bounded, on private account. For London, by steamer, 10,000 bales Hops at ¾d. ₱ lb., and a load of Wheat on vessel's account.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, May 3, 1869—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number fifteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Henry C. Gahan, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Hardy, Hepper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

The minutes of the meeting held April twenty-six were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By the President—

Petition of the New-York Port Society for a donation.

In connection therewith, the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer and Secretary of the New-York Port Society, for the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars, as a donation, to enable the said Society to pay an assessment of that amount levied upon their premises, situated on the corner of Madison and Cherry streets, for the extension of Worth-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition of the American Female Guardian Society for a donation to pay assessment.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Petition of S. Knapp, Trustee, for payment of award of ten thousand dollars on the extension of Church-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Hardy—

Resolved, That the time for the completion of the parks at the junction of Broadway, Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets, now under contract to John H. Starin, be extended for a period of five months.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the vacant lot number twenty Clark-street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Department.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid and relaid across Wall-street, at the intersection of Water-street.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman White—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted on the sidewalk opposite Number three hundred and thirty-nine West Fourth-street, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Pitty-second-street, from Whitehall to Bowling-green, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Seventh-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifty-second, between Avenues C and D, be flagged full width.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from Washington to Hudson-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Pitty-second-street, from Ninth to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fourteenth-avenue, between Seventy-first and Seventy-fifth streets, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged a space four feet wide through the centre.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eighty-fourth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

The President laid before the Board a communication from Messrs. Brown & Miller, embracing plan and specification of the "Brown & Miller Pavement," which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

BOARDS.

Alderman O'Brien moved that when the Board adjourns, it do so to meet on Thursday next, sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Alderman Farley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stand adjourned until Thursday, sixth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, May 3, 1869—3 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Assistant Aldermen Bryan, Reilly, Robinson, Hopson, Finnegan, Daly, Cregan, Jackson, Roberts—9.

A quorum being in attendance, the roll was not called, the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday next, sixth instant, two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MULDOONEY, Clerk.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113½	113	6-20 Coupon, '67	114½	114¾
Coupon, 1881	113½	113	5-20 Coupon, '68	114½	114¾
6-20 Bonds, 1869	112½	112¾	10-40 Registered	107½	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	112½	112	10-40 Coupon	108½	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '66	112½	114	Gold	135¾	135¾
5-20 Coupon, '67	114½	114¾	U. S. Cur. Fdg	108½	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '68					
Jan. and July	114½	114¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(The same as a Incorporated Bank.)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

MANNING & DE FOREST,

BANKERS, NO. 19 WALL-ST.

Buy and sell all classes of Southern State, refunding and registered Bonds. Have been generally active and heavy, including Clover at 12½@[illegible]; Timothy, at $[illegible] ₱ bushel; Flaxseed, at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible] ₱ 56 lbs. The receipts of Rosin have been quite moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,000 bbls., including Common to Good Strained at $2 [illegible]@$2 [illegible]; Pale at $7@$7 [illegible] ₱ 280

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 5, 1869.

Announcements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
THE TEMPEST. Principal characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Mayo, and Miss Blanche Grey.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
BARBE-BLUE. Principal characters by Mlle. Rosa Paul Mons. Anja c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
CASTE. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Miss Rose Eytinge and Miss German.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner of 6th-av.
OTHELLO. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
PRETTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Rockett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox and Mlle. Lucia.
MATINEES at 1½ o'clock.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
PARIS. (Burlesque.) Leading characters by Miss Eliza Holt and Mr. Lewis.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard and Miss Alice Dunning.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LARGE COLLECTION OF CURIOSITIES.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ROBINSON CRUSOE (Pantomime,) ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
SPIRIT OF THE FOUNTAIN and SOAP-FAT MAN.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
MAGIC PHANTOM CABINET, (Burlesque,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THE ORIGINAL JAPANESE.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
LECTURE—For the Benefit of the German Hospital.

IRVING HALL,
Irving-place, corner of 15th-st.
GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

APOLLO HALL,
Broadway, corner 28th-st.
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, exclusive of Sunday, per annum.....10
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....4
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, two copies, one year.....7
The WEEKLY TIMES, one year.....3
Five copies.....12
Ten copies.....25

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and when money of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. All Postmasters are obliged to register letters when requested to do so, and the system is an absolute protection against losses by mail. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 5½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Prince ALEXANDER MENSCHIKOFF, Admiral of the Russian Navy, died on Monday, aged 80 years.

The Italian Parliament compliments the Ministry upon the exertions they have made to improve the finances of the country.

The Spanish Cortes desire that a new Ministry shall be formed.

An Irish member of the British House of Commons has introduced a bill to prevent the Mayor of Cork from continuing to hold any office connected with the administration of justice in Ireland.

The Geographical Society of France has voted a gold medal to Dr. HAYES, the Arctic explorer.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

In the House of Commons, yesterday, the subject of licenses to fishermen from the United States, following their occupation in Canadian waters, was under discussion. One member advocated the adoption of a firmer policy toward this country, and another desired the exclusion of all foreigners from the fishing grounds.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate considered the Supply bill yesterday, but made little change in it. In the Assembly the report of the Canal Committee, proposing to submit to the people an amendment to the Constitution providing for the raising of $10,000,000 by direct tax to improve the canals of the State, was discussed in Committee of the Whole, and the motion to adopt it was lost. The bill allowing the Third-avenue Railroad to lay a track across the new Harlem bridge was rejected and a reconsideration was moved and tabled. An unsuccessful attempt was made to bring up the TAX Commissioners' bill during the forenoon session, but in the evening it was considered, and after an exciting debate, was passed by a vote of 76 to 48.

GENERAL.

Late interesting news is received from Hayti by the arrival at this port of schooners from Port-au-Prince and St. Marc. SALNAVE, at the time of the departure of these vessels, was sorely in need of money, and the Government had given notice that it would not accept any of its bonds in payment of duties and would pay no bill at present for goods or supplies furnished. The insurgents had commenced to shell the town of Gonaives. SALNAVE had offered a general amnesty to every officer and functionary of Aux Cayes, and had given Minister HOFFMAN permission to slip away. President DOMINIQUE, but the insurgents had obstinately refused to give up. It was reported that the insurgent leaders were preparing to make a simultaneous attack on Port-au-Prince, Gonaives and Cape Haytien.

The news from Cuba is still varied in a most perplexing manner. Yesterday it was stated that CESPEDES presided at a rebel Congress in one of the districts; and now, on the contrary, it is reported that General DULCE has just liberated the rebel chief from prison. Succeeding reports are filled with accounts of unimportant skirmishes.

On the 17th ult. the wall of a burning building in Baltimore fell upon a number of firemen who were at work in the vicinity. Mr. ROSS, the Chief Assistant Engineer, was impaled upon a spear-head of the railings and cruelly injured. He lingered in great suffering until yesterday morning, when he died.

The tobacco factory of E. T. PLEASANTON & Co., of Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire yesterday, involving a loss of $20,000.

A negro named HOLMES, lately a member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia, was shot in Charlotte Court-house, Va., yesterday, by a son of Judge MARSHALL, in whose family the unfortunate colored man was formerly a body servant.

JEROME LELAND opened his Columbian Hotel, at Saratoga, yesterday. There are quite a number of strangers already at the Springs. The other hotels will open on or before June 1.

The inauguration of Governor JEWELL, of Connecticut, will take place at Hartford to-day, and will be unusually imposing. All the New-England Governors, Hon. HENRY WILSON and Hon. H. L. DAWES, of Massachusetts, and Gens. BUCKINGHAM and FERRY, and staffs, have accepted invitations to be present, and it is expected that the gathering of notables will be quite large.

General ROBERT E. LEE arrived in Alexandria yesterday, en route to his home in Lexington, Va. A large number of citizens called on him to pay their respects.

A person known as BERT DRAKE, alias Boston, was arrested yesterday in Boston, charged with obtaining $12,000 from an Ohio bank on a forged check.

There was a heavy snow-storm in the region about Binghamton, N. Y., yesterday, and there are apprehensions that the crops may be damaged.

THOMAS DREW, who was committed in Boston for refusing to testify before a committee of the Legislature, was brought before the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, the question being raised by his counsel whether the Legislature had a right to take compulsory evidence. The Court will render its decision to-day.

Hon. WILLIAM PITKIN, an old merchant, and formerly Mayor of the City of Rochester, died yesterday morning.

The controversy between the Newark and Paterson Railroad Company and the landowners along the river front, has been adjusted by an amicable arrangement between the parties. The Company agree to pay the damages to the property of Alderman SEWARD by the destruction of his partially erected docks, and the matt questions will be carried into the Court of Errors for adjudication at the June term.

It is stated that WILLIAM CAREY, Esq., of Galena, Ohio, has decided to decline the appointment of Assessor for the District of Utah.

A railway tie of polished California laurel-wood, mounted with solid silver, and a spike of pure gold, has been forwarded to the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, and will be laid on Saturday next, thus completing the road.

Ex-Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, formerly in charge of the exports at this port, yesterday transferred to Colonel BAILEY the books, papers, bonds, certificates and other property appertaining to the matters of the unsettled accounts relating to drawbacks and exports. His accounts, amounting to over $10,000,000, have been satisfactorily settled, and he will request the Department at Washington to immediately relieve him from any further responsibility.

The Workingwomen's Association will meet this (Wednesday) evening, at No. 24 Cooper Institute.

The Vessel Owners and Captains' Coöperative Association met yesterday. The Association comprises 222 members. The objects are to protect the rights and interests of all owners and masters of vessels.

The eighth anniversary of the Howard Mission was celebrated last evening at Steinway Hall, before an immense audience. A band played, children upon the stage sang a number of hymns, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. TALMADGE, Rev. Dr. HORTHUROP and Mr. OLIVER DYER.

There was more activity in Cotton yesterday, at very firm prices for high grades. Breadstuffs opened rather briskly at stronger rates, but closed tamely and in favor of buyers. Provisions were in more request. Pork and Lard firmer. Groceries attracted more attention. Freights quiet.

Governor Hoffman in a Crisis—Will He Conquer or Capitulate?

There is pending before the Legislature a brief but important bill—deceptive in language, disgraceful in its history, false in its recitals, pregnant with gigantic mischief; an evidence at once of how much measureless audacity may dare to ask, and of how much unparalleled venality may not scruple to grant. We allude to that act of a single section by which the present Board of Erie directors are authorized to *classify themselves* "by lot *or otherwise*," so that, as near as may be, one-fifth shall go out each year; which provision is prefaced by a repetition of the false pretence of forbidding the same person to be directors of more than one of our leading railroad companies, under which, by means that disgraced the Legislature and the State, the extraordinary Erie act of last Winter was passed. If anything can ever make the means that procured the passage of that law, even relatively respectable, it would be the action of the present Legislature, whose investigation into that infamy was pushed just far enough to shock the moral sense of the people, in exposing a corruption which these representatives wanted the virtue to punish. If anything can add infamy to the unrebuked legislative shame of last Winter, it will be by forcing upon the Erie stockholders, by corrupt and arbitrary legislative acts, for five years to come, certain directors whom they utterly distrust, and who have brought the affairs of the Company into national disrepute.

It might be, without hesitation, affirmed that it is a gross act of legislative usurpation—a high-handed violation of the first principles of common justice and right for the Legislature, without consulting the feelings of the great body of intelligent men who hold the many millions of Erie stock, to set over them for so many years a body of directors they have selected for no such period. To do that act without some just occasion—to do it in favor of men not shown to have uncommon worth, to do it without clear sanction in some just State policy—approaches an outrage, arouses just suspicion of corruption, and threatens the safety of all corporate property.

But where such an act is perpetrated in the wanton caprice of irresponsible powers, as one of a series of degrading acts that awaken general indignation—when it is done in language so loose and imperfect as to invite even upright men to become knaves—when it is done without any reason that any honest man dare avow—when it is done stealthily at the very end of a long session, some of the acts of which will remain conspicuous in the annals of legislative disgrace—when it is done in favor of the most discreditable and unworthy men who ever got control of that great corporation—when it is done under such circumstances and at such a time as to appear to the world as an indorsement by the representatives of the people of a long series of corporate, judicial and legislative proceedings, which are a national scandal and have contributed to bring republican institutions into disrepute on both sides of the ocean—it ought to be denounced as a legislative outrage, which is without parallel for the indecency with which it spurns all considerations which should be regarded as paramount and sacred by a legislative body.

If a change is to be made in the tenure by which the directors of our great corporations hold office, is it not just to let the stockholders vote in those they wish to hold for the long terms? If they are to be denied this right, is it not a duty to so fix the opportunity of securing the long term that each director may have an equal chance for it, or the most worthy may be secured by means of some responsible supervision? If these changes were conceived on any principle of justice and honesty, would not the proposal have been that only one-half or two-thirds of the old Board should be removed at the next election, and that the stockholders should decide which should hold over? When fundamental changes of policy are to be made, is it not wise to introduce them gradually and with some reference to the wishes of those most affected by them?

But it is useless to attempt to reason with members who have passed the Broadway Railroad bill, and who have for like reasons manifested a readiness to pass this Erie bill.

The fear of a veto alone consigned that infamy to a grave of shame, and the reality of a veto we fear is all that can relieve the State of the disgrace of confirming the leading Erie directors in power for five years, by a law enacted in the same week with a law against bribery, which drew no small part of its support from the abhorrence felt in the community for the acts of the directors of this same corporation. It looks as if the act of venial sin and the act of formal penance might be perpetrated at the same time in the legislative hall.

The honorable resolution of the Governor, carried into effect with so much manly firmness, in vetoing corrupt and needless legislation, has commanded a great measure of confidence, and has awakened high expectations. He has shown that he possesses a clear sense of public duty, and is capable of deserving the respect of a class of men far above the ordinary politician. If he is believed to have received his primary support from a source which is generally understood to gain strength by such corrupt legislation as we have denounced, he has shown that he is not the slave of that low element, and that he aspires to that honorable character that does not fear to do right, or hesitate to rebuke corruption, even to the sacrifice of unworthy support, and some old friendships. The consistency of such a character in these times must encounter some severe trials, and it is only stern and heroic fidelity to the end of this session, which can test the question whether Governor HOFFMAN is to be looked upon as a Chief Magistrate merely capable of not too trying exhibitions of spasmodic virtue, or is really and altogether, and at all times and against all seductions and combinations, faithful, honest and pure, and endowed with courage equal to any emergency. If the former only, he will gain no great reputation for all he may do of good, for his first default will carry him back to the level of all wily politicians; but if the latter, he will stand justly proud and honored in an era of corruption, will add lustre to the office of Governor of New-York, and will vindicate the wisdom of the veto power as a main element of safety in our constitutional fabric.

We are not without hopes that he will be equal to the emergency and do his duty by vetoing this bill, if its passage shall be secured this session, as seems likely. The eyes of thousands—not of Erie stockholders simply, but of earnest thinking men, alarmed at the scenes enacted in the Assembly and in some of the Courts—are upon him. If he yield in this case, his rising reputation, beyond the servile adulation of party, will vanish, but if true to that high sense of duty, of which he has given such encouraging evidence, the crisis will give him a prestige of courage and fidelity which hereafter will stand above all hope of seduction.

What are some of the leading facts known alike by the Governor and the people in regard to this bill?

Its origin is not in any sense of expediency recognized by railroad managers or by the people. He knows it originated with the Erie managers, and is an ingenious device to perpetuate a power that might be taken from them next Fall. He knows the Erie Company is managed by three persons, and seventeen being the number of nominal directors of the Company, the proportion of one-fifth was selected as giving the longest term that could be secured by those three persons. He knows that the classification, "by lot *or otherwise*," is a provision designed to remove every chance which a lot cast by themselves could afford of any one but those three persons securing the long term. He knows that these men got control of the Company, not by any real selection by the owners of the stock, but by the purchase of proxies in the stock market, by suddenly closing the stock ledgers, and by other artful devices. He knows that all the other directors were selected by these three men, and that reputable persons of both parties were put in the Board to keep up a show of fairness, and to secure an odor of good repute, but with the intent that none but these three persons should have any real power or any actual knowledge in respect of the Company's affairs. He knows that before these reputable persons were elected, *most or all of them were compelled by such three persons to sign a paper pledged to support Jay Gould's policy or resign!* He knows that, though the charter of the Company, the laws of the State and the honest usages of railroad corporations are thereby openly spurned, there has been no more than a nominal meeting of the Board of Directors since October last, and that these three men have in that period exercised greater power in the name of the corporation than was ever before assumed in this State by any corporation whatever. He knows that the men in the Erie Board of Directors who have had the greatest experience, who command the largest share of public respect, and who have most of the confidence of the stockholders, who are sure to be turned out with the shortest terms under this bill, know and have been able to learn no more than the Governor himself of the funds of the Company, of the creation and sales of its stock or of the secret doings of the three men who have usurped all power. He knows that the management of those three men has defeated the preferred stockholders of a dividend, has increased the Company's floating debt, has greatly reduced the market value of its stock and bonds, has made their holders poor, while it has made these managers rich, and has brought the Company into general bad repute. He knows that those ornamental directors, thus craftily pledged and bound prior to their election, are compelled in self-justification to freely declare their ignorance, and to ask public indulgence on the ground that it is beyond their power to exercise their own rights as directors, or to do anything for the protection of the stockholders. He knows with what flagrant usurpations of power, and with what suspicious secrecy, these three men created and put upon the market tens of millions of the stock of this Company—how they have secretly kept or used the proceeds of these issues—greater than the revenues of several kingdoms—without being called to account, and without fear that has extorted an explanation—and he feels that the reasons why this has been allowed are disgraceful to the Judiciary and to the public morality of this State. He knows that these abuses have been so unparalleled and so unendurable that the Stock Exchange of New-York has excluded the stock from the public sales. He knows whether in the opinion of the most eminent judges, lawyers, bankers, merchants and good and wise men of all sorts, not only in this State but throughout the Union, the history of the affairs of the Erie Railway Company during the past year is regarded as a national scandal that has impaired the public morals of the country. He knows by what secret influences and combinations this bill has gained its strength before the Legislature, and what a triumph its passage would be of every element in our public life which he as a Judge would rebuke, and which in his conscience as a Governor he must lament.

What, on the other hand, can be said in justification of its signature? Only this: That the Legislature has passed it, and some deference must be paid to its judgment; that some party influence may, perhaps, be secured by its signature; that it is too much to ask a Governor to veto so many bills; that the Governor is not the keeper of public morals, nor responsible for corporate infidelity nor judicial degradation; nor is he bound to take official notice of the iniquity an act of legislation is intended to cover.

The path of honor and duty between such landmarks seems plain to us. It is an occasion to illustrate the vital utility of the veto power. It is a crisis in the career of a rising young officer in which to demonstrate on a conspicuous arena how grandly the moral courage, the noble sense of duty and the broad statesmanship of one man may rise over a dark sea of corporate, judicial and legislative infidelity, or how hopelessly and meanly he may sink beneath its slimy waters.

The Continent Open to Colonies.

The substantial completion of the Pacific Railroad is an event as significant to the Old World as to the New, and will have a special effect on the many Europeans who have been dreaming of trying their fortunes in the Republic of the West. Close upon every great epoch like the present, comes a fuller swell in the ever-constant flood of immigration. When news has spread among all would-be emigrants that the American war is over, or that new and cheaper transportation across the ocean is furnished, or that a better homestead law has been passed by Congress, or, as now, that the vast continent has been spanned by a railroad and the inner territories penetrated by steam power—that the locomotive, emblem of progress, will henceforth fly like a shuttle between the Atlantic and Pacific, weaving something new, with each journey, into the grand fabric of American civilization—the effect is instantly seen in the fresh influx of foreign populations. While to those of us who may not be personally interested in grand strokes of interior progress, they pass as seven days' wonders, to the *Americans of the future* they are of supreme importance. To these incipient citizens they become pregnant with a meaning we do not instinctively attach to them; a trans-continental railroad implies, for example, complete exploration, subduing the wilderness to civilization, easy transit to distant homes, and the means of returning if disappointed: it implies the opening of a continent to colonization, and the interest of a powerful corporation and of Government itself to keep at least one broad belt between the oceans secure from perils to travel and to settlement.

Political Machinery in England.

Our London correspondent gives us to understand that the style of party discipline which prevails with us is coming into use in England,—that the caucus system in a modified form has already been introduced into Parliament, and that something like our previous question would not be unwelcome. As English politics grow more and more democratic, all the peculiarities of our political system will be gradually developed there also. They will have, not only the caucus and the previous question, but primary meetings, rotation in office, and "rings" in all matters of legislation and political action. These things are the natural growth of popular Governments. Where a few men control everything relating to public affairs, machinery of this sort is not needed. In each locality some man comes to be known, from his ability or his wealth, as the party leader, and is obeyed as such. But when the number of voters has been largely increased as it has been in England by the recent Reform bill, parties are no longer content to follow the dictation of a leader; they will meet and mark out a course of action for themselves, and the only practicable way of doing this is by vote of the majority. The management of the majority of the party in any locality thus becomes a matter of importance,—requiring time, labor and great practical skill; and the men who perform this practical and essential work must in some way be paid for it. The *offices* under Government will, of course, be considered the coin in which such payment is to be made; and the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils" will in due time be as generally accepted and acted upon in England as it is with us. In the same way the action of Parliament will be fixed, not by open debate and the force of argument in such debate, but in private meetings or caucuses of the dominant party,—and of course the decision of such caucuses will become binding on every member of it; and the member who shall refuse to be thus bound will be regarded as a traitor to his party, and cast out utterly from its communion. Now, an able man, like Mr. LOWE, for example, who bolts on any question of party policy, may make himself useful or feared, and thus force his way back into the party he has left; but when party discipline takes the place of personal influence, this will be no longer feasible. Party deserters will be "shot," and individuals, no matter how high or how strong, will count for no more there than they now do with us. It has taken us some years to reach this point here,—and it may take somewhat longer in England, but they must come to that at last. If they will have the advantages of popular government, they must have the drawbacks also.

Progress of Political Light.

We see a case reported in England which shows how slowly improvements are made in that country, and how far behind us, in practical politics, the inhabitants of that "*effete* old monarchy" are as yet. It seems that the Admiralty wanted some timber, and invited proposals. Thereupon one T. GAMBIER, a clerk in the Admiralty, through one RUMBLE, an engineer, informed a Mr. MAXWELL that for £30 he could get him the contract. Mr. MAXWELL told the Admiralty, and the two together laid a trap for GAMBIER. They paid RUMBLE the £30, MAXWELL got the contract, and then both RUMBLE and GAMBIER were arrested, tried for conspiring to obtain money under false pretences, convicted and sentenced to eighteen months of imprisonment at hard labor!

What would be said of such a performance in this country? What is usually done to persons who, for money, obtain offices or contracts for others? Are they sent to prison or to Congress? Ask any of the members of the latter body, for, as a general thing, they *know*. And what would be thought of the man who should *peach* in such a case, and tell who it was that had got him the contract, and how much he had paid for it? And what would be thought of the jury which should convict an honest, patriotic citizen on the evidence of such a traitor? And what would be thought of a judge who should sentence to the ignominy and hard work of a prison, a gentleman convicted of making money by getting contracts or offices for friends in that way? And finally, what are we to think of the political institutions of a country where such things *can* be done, without arousing the indignation of the whole male population?

We must consult the new Governor of Montana and his "dear CASE" on these intricate points of political law. The Committee of Congress that investigated the case of ASHLEY, who wanted to be a full partner with CASE in all his town lot and land site speculations, if he got him the appointment of surveyor, reported that they were "not aware of any rule that *excludes members of Congress from buying and selling as other men*, or from availing themselves of such means of information in relation to such purchases, as may be accessible to all the world." This, it will be seen, is sound and wholesome doctrine, and makes politics a respectable and *paying* business,—respectable because it does "pay." But it is confined to this country as yet. Political reforms always advance slowly; and it may take a score of years before the British Parliament will treat the matter with as much intelligence and as frank a recognition of the merits of the case, as are shown by the Committee that considered ASHLEY's case in our Congress. But it takes millions of years, we are told, for light to reach us from some of the fixed stars:—why should we complain that it should take a score or even a hundred years for *our* political light to penetrate the dense darkness of England?

Mr. Young and the Associated Press.

The Philadelphia *Post*, the paper for which a good deal of notoriety has been achieved by fastening upon it the charge of publishing telegraphic news, both foreign and domestic, which had been purloined in its interest from the Associated Press, seeks to affect the discredit of that charge, first by denouncing the violation of private confidence by which its truth was established, and next by abusing the Association and Mr. SIMONTON, its general agent. The following is from its issue of Saturday:

"There is one feature in this infamous business of MCCLINTOCK and DANA which we learned on our recent visit to New-York. It has not come to our readers, but should be told. For a day or two before the publication it was well known that it would be made. A dispatch was adroitly arranged and telegraphed over the country announcing that Mr. YOUNG had been found guilty of fraud and corruption in Albany, and personal dishonesty. *This was sent by the Associated Press*, and, of course, reached every newspaper in America. Two days intervened. The lies publication was made. Again another dispatch was put upon the wires by the *Associated Press*, and the slander repeated. Not one word was sent, however, of Mr. YOUNG's prompt arrest of DANA. So that the country was made to believe that this gentleman had quietly yielded to an outrageous conspiracy, without even a protest. The truth being that Mr. DANA was arrested as soon as the order could possibly be granted."

So far as the Associated Press and its agent are concerned there is not a syllable of truth in this statement. No such dispatch as that first spoken of was sent from the office of the Association, nor had the agent any knowledge or information that such a charge of "fraud and corruption in Albany" was made against Mr. YOUNG until the Philadelphia *Post* brought it to his knowledge. Of course the statement that the slander was repeated by the Association or its agent, "two days afterward" is equally false and slanderous. And the fact of Mr. DANA's arrest was sent out by telegraph, to all the papers receiving news from the Association, just as soon as it came to the knowledge of the agent.

The *Post*, in continuation of its false and scandalous misrepresentation, goes on to say:

"The motive of this strange silence on the part of the Associated Press arises from the fact that Mr. SIMONTON, its general agent, has long been a *bitter personal and unrelenting enemy of Mr. Young*. It occurs that when Mr. SIMONTON was engaged in the business of making public opinion in favor of the Democratic Party and ANDREW JOHNSON by the character of his news from the south, Mr. YOUNG's vehement and constant protests extended the patience of Mr. SIMONTON and led to a quarrel."

This is utterly untrue. None but friendly personal relations ever existed between Mr. SIMONTON and YOUNG until the detection and exposure by the former that Mr. YOUNG was betraying the news of the Association to the *Post*;—and it was in retaliation for this that Mr. YOUNG invented the charge that Mr. SIMONTON was "making public opinion" through his dispatches, for Mr. JOHNSON. But for the detection of Mr. YOUNG's treachery to the Association, the latter charge against Mr. SIMONTON never would have been heard of.

It is all well enough for the *Post* to be zealous in defence of Mr. YOUNG; but it will make nothing by employing falsehood and defamation against the agent of the Associated Press in the service.

Last Days of the Legislature.

It is with great thankfulness that the people of New-York City observe that the days of the Albany Legislature are almost numbered, and the sense of relief will be general when that body is gathered to its predecessors. For four months our citizens have been in a state of suspense, as to "what the Legislature will do next." What with Sheriffs' jobs, and railroad bills, and enormous tax levies, and frittering away franchises, and the protean schemes of plunder of all sorts and sizes which the Legislature have entertained, and with which they have dallied, we of the City of New-York have been on the anxious seat ever since that wise body convened, and shall not draw a long breath of safety till it adjourns without day.

In the tremendous *débâcle of* gigantic jobs and swindling schemes which have threatened to overwhelm the City, the Senate has hitherto been something of a breakwater. It was that body which resisted the monstrous TAX Levy, which seemed good to the Assembly, and cut it down nearer to the figures of the Citizens' Association; it took the Sheriff's bill, which passed the Assembly so easily, and made it comparatively harmless; it quietly postponed action on the three great railroad bills which were driven through the Assembly in one night, and their fate is still doubtful. But the Senate's record is good only by comparison with the Assembly's, and the avarice and greed of its members are made the theme of shameful comment and scandal. While we are coming to the "last days" of the Legislature, we are also coming to its most dangerous ones. The log-rolling which has now begun, and will continue till the last hour of the day of adjournment, is something quite appalling. Let us at least warn honest legislators not to be dragooned, through fear of losing good measures, into the support of bad ones, or be caught in traps to overrule the Governor's vetoes at the last moment of the session.

MINOR TOPICS.

It is always pleasant to find one's self properly appreciated. The Erie Railroad "ring," J. GOULD, FISK and LAWS, have sued the TIMES for libel, laying their damages at *one million of* dollars. It is clear they have based this estimate on the influence of the assailant,—not the value of the characters assailed.

The office-seekers have mainly left Washington, and the land has rest. When they are still, everything is quiet. The Press no longer deems the country on the brink of ruin. Politicians cease to denounce the Administration as the worst the country has ever known. General GRANT ceases for the moment to be "an overrated man," and the members of the Cabinet are no longer on the eve of resigning from sheer incapacity. Why cannot their halcyon days last forever,—that is to say, until another Presidential election?

Professor CHANDLER, the learned chemist of the Metropolitan Board of Health, denies the statement attributed to him recently by the newspapers, that the lager-bier sold in this City is adulterated. The only report on the subject ever made to the Board by Professor CHANDLER was published in the TIMES nearly one year ago, and it was then distinctly stated that the samples analyzed contained nothing but the pure derivations of malt and hops.

We are surprised that General GRANT did not appoint a Quaker to look after the interests of the Alaska Indians. The way in which our troops are killing off these poor wretches, and burning their huts, is disgraceful to the country.

The Hansom Cab bill will now become a law with Governor HOFFMAN's signature. The Assembly, by a large majority, adopted the Senate's amendments yesterday. No time should now be lost in introducing these cabs. They should be made stout, and should be easy of movement. The horses should be alive and sprightly, as well as obedient and good-tempered. The drivers should be well-trained, polite and neatly clad. The fare should be fixed, uniform and reasonable.

The French Minister left for Paris last Saturday. The Russian Minister has been recalled to St. Petersburg. The Prussian Minister is about to leave for Berlin. The Italian Minister is about to leave for Florence. We have not yet heard that the English Minister proposes to visit London.

It was reported a little while ago that Messrs. GOULD & FISK had bought the TIMES for a million of dollars. We never understood until quite lately that the mode of payment proposed is through the verdict of a jury for precisely that amount in a suit for libel. We decline to accept Mr. GOULD's character at his own valuation; and it is barely possible that a jury may put it a trifle lower.

A Police Captain has been mulcted in the sum of $1,000 for an unjustifiable assault upon a citizen. Captain GREER must understand that his power over the lives and liberties of citizens is limited. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with both law and justice.

Among the dismissals from the Treasury Department at Washington, we read of an octogenarian who has spent the greater part of his days in the public service. The venerable patriarch is in the greatest distress, and has now nothing to look forward to but the poorhouse. He is begging to be returned to his duties, for which it is said he is quite capable. Under the English Government, after such long service, he would have been pensioned. Certainly, if he can perform his duties, he should at least be permitted to return to his desk,—even though he did not vote for GRANT. If GRANT's attention were called to the case, we have no doubt he would order his reinstatement,—notwithstanding his vote.

In charging the Grand Jury regarding their duties, Judge BENEDICT referred to the result of the efforts made by the Courts for the repression of crime. Said he:

"At one time there were strong grounds for apprehension that crime in this City threatened to become epidemic; but it affords me great pleasure to say, that, owing to the vigilance, energy and prompt action of the authorities, this apprehension has not been realized. On the contrary, the bold and daring ruffianisms which, but a few weeks ago, characterized our criminal record, has been palpably very much diminished."

It gives us pleasure to confirm these statements of the City Judge, and to signalize the success that has attended the active efforts made by Recorder HACKETT and himself to put a stop to rampant crime. The unflinching application of the penalties of the law to its violators, and the enemies of social order, has been a most fortunate thing for New-York.

We cannot assist the Revolutionary party of Cuba on the ground of their declaration that they are fighting for independence from Spain and annexation to the United States. Nor do we believe that this declaration will help the insurrection with the people of Cuba itself. What the great majority of the natives want is an independent government of their own, not annexation to this country. They would be very willing to have us help them by getting into a quarrel with Spain, but they would be as much opposed to American supremacy as to Spanish.

The English Tories are holding meetings to protest against the Irish Disestablishment bill, and to demand its rejection by the House of Lords. But the Tories were overwhelmingly beaten at the Parliamentary elections, and it is useless for them now to attempt to bolster up the "Lost Cause." Even the Lords cannot save them, but must submit to the demands of the people.

The *Evening Post* desires that the control of all the affairs of this City be given up to the Municipal authorities,—that the management of all the commissions be put into their hands, and that the Mayor, with the subordinates of his appointment, be responsible for all the duties of administration. "There might at first be extravagance," says the *Post*, "though it could not be worse than now." But in fact it could be a great deal worse, as is seen by the former management of City affairs. "If the Mayor," says the *Post*, "was responsible for the cost of the City government, he could be easily made odious by exposures of extravagance and corruption." But what would be the consequence of his being made "odious?" Would he fall of reflection, or would things be improved on that account? The Common Council has been odious for a great many years; but what of it?

That silent Rye Neck murder is putting on the appearance of uncertainty which takes such events out of the sphere of what is merely brutal, and gives them the mystery which makes them so terribly interesting. None of the villagers, it seems, are suspected. But the report of one of them about that melodramatic looking villain, met near the bridge, is a very curious one, implying as it does, that the unknown, a very marked featured man with high forehead and small feet, was waiting for the one who, from a sound heard in ROBINSON's house, must have just done the deed. This evidence moves the crime from the villagers, apparently. It suggests some strange people, and is rather important in many respects.

That was a very remarkable scene in the Spanish Cortes the other day—as described by our Madrid correspondent—when Señor CASTELLAR made his argument against the great Church advocate, Father MANTEROLA, and after a powerful peroration in favor of human liberty in matters of religion, sat down in the midst of electrical plaudits, clasping of hands, the President of the Cortes himself, after ringing his bell to "dismiss," coming down to kiss him on both cheeks, and others following this example! Poor MANTEROLA must have looked rather chap-fallen; for when the kiss of love went round, there was no kiss, alas, for him.

The Long Island Railway Accident.

NEW-YORK, Monday, May 3, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a resident landed proprietor along the line, permit me to write a few words with regard to it. I do not want to prejudice the case in any way, but there can be no doubt that the road is now in better running order and better conducted than it has been for some years; still it was a righteous retribution for previous mismanagement and insufferable arrogance, that the same papers which chronicled this fact, should also have to report the harrowing disaster which now awaits the Coroner's trial.

The true solution of the matter is that the driver was going at unusual speed, and the last car *oscillated* from the track, striking and rebounding from the sleepers as it was dragged along, until it loosened a rail which jumped up and had its end caught in the truck-work of the car, which still being urged on, bent and broke the rail in five places!

The true remedy for such mishaps is proper couplers such as the English have, or better still, MILLER's automatic coupling, used by the Erie and other great Companies.

Horrible as was the loss of life, it is well it was no worse under the circumstances; but until more effective means of retaining the cars on the track when running at high speed be adopted, such will periodically occur, though I believe the risk was and is aggravated on the Long Island Railroad by bad spiking, inferior iron, deficient ties and a scamping of the work generally.

I am, yours respectfully, B. WOOD.

The German Hospital.

Mr. DE CORDOVA, a popular and cultured humorist, lectures to-night at Steinway Hall, with a view to increasing the fund for furnishing the German Hospital. He has chosen for his subject, "Mrs. Smith's Surprise Party." The object of the entertainment, aside from its real attractiveness, would suffice to commend it to attention.

Another Anti-Grant Slander Refuted.

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.

C. C. CROWN's wife is Mrs. GRANT's cousin.—*Memphis Ledger.*

Just about as much truth in the above as in the paragraph going the rounds of the papers that LONGSTREET was a relation to the GRANT family. Colonel CROWN's wife is a native Alabama woman, and not connected with the President or Mrs. GRANT in any way.

The Baptist Ladies' Home Society.

A large and encouraging meeting in aid of the Ladies' Home Society of the Baptist churches was held at the Church in Sixteenth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening. The Society was established in February last by a number of prominent ladies in this City. Its object is to provide the aged, infirm, or destitute members of the Baptist churches with a comfortable residence, with board, clothing, skillful medical attendance, with their accustomed religious services, and, at their death, with respectable burial. The officers are: Mrs. D. C. HAYNES, First Directress; Mrs. J. M. AMELIA, Second Directress; Mrs. W. D. MURRAY, Third Directress; Mrs. J. M. BRIGGS, Jr., of Yonkers, Treasurer; Miss F. M. NEWTON, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. F. S. MINER, Corresponding Secretary. Nearly all the Baptist churches in the City are represented in the Board of Managers. The Society, although its existence is short, has been enabled to raise $20,000, and it proposes to have the "home" built when the amount is increased to $100,000. At the meeting last evening Rev. THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., presided, and earnest appeals for money to help the Society were made. Another meeting on behalf of the Society will be held at the Tabernacle Church, on Second-avenue, on next Wednesday evening.

WASHINGTON.

Criticism upon Secretary Boutwell—His Intentions—The Reconstructionists Committees and the Contingent Fund—Changes in the Foreign Diplomatic Corps.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

There is some criticism upon Secretary BOUTWELL in certain quarters, because he has not yet begun to use the discretionary power conferred upon him by the Sinking Fund acts. It is decidedly too much to expect of a Secretary who has not yet really had the requisite time to look into his books, to enforce a law which all his predecessors persistently ignored. Governor BOUTWELL's intention to use the surplus revenue to reduce the debt, is thoroughly defined, and will be carried into effect as early as practicable. But there are several contingencies to be considered which cannot be disregarded before the Secretary can act freely. In the first place he must know positively that he is not to be embarrassed by the sudden presentation of the interest-bearing demand obligations of the Government. With the May interest taken out, the net gold balance in the Treasury is only about $68,000,000. The July interest will equal the customs for May and June, and the current expenditures will doubtless fully equal the internal revenue receipts for the same month, and some gold will, perhaps, have to be sold. Then the most important contingency of all is whether it is possible to reduce the expenditures in the fiscal year 1869-70 in the same proportion that Congress reduced the appropriations. This must be demonstrated to a certain extent, or else the surplus in the Treasury may be needed for deficiencies, for the adjustment of taxation during the past two years has been upon the basis of reduced expenditures in all Departments. Congress reduced the appropriations more than thirty millions below the lowest Treasury estimates; and unless the War, Navy and Treasury Departments can make these reductions good, Mr. BOUTWELL will probably have use for the greater portion of his surplus in paying the Deficiency bills of the next Congress. But it will require a considerable advance into the new fiscal year to determine this with any degree of certainty.

THE PERAMBULATING COMMITTEES.

The perambulating Committees appointed by the House of Representatives during the last session of Congress to travel over the country for all sorts of purposes, have, through their respective Chairmen, drawn their drafts on Sergeant-at-Arms ORDWAY, through whom and the Clerk of the House, Mr. MCPHERSON, warrants have been sent to the Treasury Department. The total amount appropriated for the contingent fund was $85,000. Seven of these Committees have drawn $26,000 of this amount, leaving only $7,000 to pay the expenses of the House until next December. This sum is manifestly inadequate to meet the necessary demands until that time, and there will of necessity be a considerable Deficiency bill next session. There was a fierce struggle among the different Committees to get as much as possible, but Mr. SCHENCK succeeded in carrying off the lion's share. He draws $10,000 for the Ways and Means Committee, which is to meet in New-York May 12, and after the tour of the Eastern cities, to proceed across the Continent to California to investigate probably the effect of high tariffs on the trade of the Pacific. General GARFIELD has had a warrant issued for $3,000 for the Census Committee, which is to go in quest of useful knowledge on census topics. Mr. LYNCH, of Maine, is to have $2,000 at his disposal to pay the expenses of his Sub-Committee in their inquiry as to the decrease of American shipping. General PAINE and Company get $5,000 to go to New-Orleans to investigate the Louisiana election cases. General BANKS has drawn $3,000 to defray the expenses of two or three members of the Foreign Affairs Committee to Cuba or Paraguay—no one exactly knows where; and Mr. BINGHAM thinks $3,000 barely sufficient to pay the expenses of himself and his associates on their tour to Montgomery, Ala., to ascertain the truth or falsity of the charge against DICK BUSTARD. The Committee on Retrenchment is to expend $2,000 learning how to economize the public moneys. This whole circus committee business is the subject of considerable animadversion in all quarters here, and meets with little favor in Executive circles.

THE FOREIGN DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

Several changes are to take place in the foreign diplomatic corps. Baron STOEKEL, the Russian Minister, is to be succeeded by a prominent member of the Russian diplomatic corps; Mr. DE BODISCO, his first Secretary of Legation, is also to leave here; Baron GEROLT, the representative of the North German Union, including Prussia, leaves here to-morrow on a furlough; and the Chevalier CERUTTI, Italian Minister, is to be succeeded by M. BERTINATTI, who was here some years ago during the war. He married a wealthy Mississippi widow, Mrs. BASS, and thereby saved her estate from confiscation.

GENERAL SICKLES.

There is the highest authority for stating that a dispatch of yesterday to a New-York paper to the effect that a protest has been filed in the State Department against the appointment of General SICKLES to office has no foundation whatever. It may be added also, on the best authority, that no application of General SICKLES for any office is on file in any Departments of the Government.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Three more women, marshaled by Professor J. H. K. WILLCOX, bravely marched to the Registry Offices in the Fourth Ward, to-day, and demanded that their names be placed upon the roll. The request, of course, was refused, but Colonel COOK, Chairman of the Board, promised that each of the twenty ladies who have thus far applied and been refused should have a copy of the official decision of the Board when made. Professor WILLCOX says these demands have demonstrated one thing positively, to wit: that the dangers of women going to the polls have been greatly overdrawn.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 4.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Naval official advices from Admiral TURNER, commanding the South Pacific Squadron, dated Valparaiso April 8, reports the visit of the Tuscarora to Buenaventura to investigate the insult to our Consular flag, and imprisonment of our Consul, Mr. JAMES M. EDES. The Tuscarora arrived off Buenaventura, Colombia, in the early part of March, and took immediate measures to ascertain the truth and condition of the case. Mr. EDES had been released from imprisonment, and was again in occupation of his office, anticipating no further molestation. The difficulty in which he was involved was this: Having in December last some private business to attend to in Palmyra, about seventy-six miles from Buenaventura, as he was proceeding there an attempt was made to assassinate him in the streets by a party who had previously stolen some articles from the Consul, and during the fracas Mr. EDES struck the man a blow, causing him to fall and strike his head against the stones, from the effects of which he soon died. Mr. EDES was arrested, while surrounded by a violent populace, and imprisoned, but was shortly afterward released, and the case was dismissed. On New-Year's day, while he was receiving his friends, the Consular flag was torn down, dragged through the streets, stamped upon, and ultimately torn to pieces. The mob sustained the outrage and defied the authorities. The Superior Court reversed the decision of the Circuit Judge in Palmyra, and Mr. EDES had to undergo a jury trial. On account of ill health he was not imprisoned, and the case was again dismissed.

Previous to the arrival of the Tuscarora he had communicated all the facts to Mr. SULLIVAN, United States Minister at Bogota, and the whole matter was in the course of adjustment. Assurances had been given by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs that ample satisfaction should be made for the insult to the flag. Under these circumstances, the commander of the Tuscarora decided to make no demand for redress, but to leave the matter in the hands of the United States Minister, to be settled in the customary manner. The prominent men and officials of Palmyra and of the surrounding country greatly deplored the outrage on the flag, and expressed much sympathy for the Consul. The Tuscarora left Buenaventura on the 6th of March and reached Callao on the 11th.

FRAUDS UPON THE INDIANS.

JOHN W. WRIGHT has replied to the statements recently published relative to alleged frauds practiced by him as agent upon the Cherokee and other Indians in the matter of bounty payments. He says, among other things, drafts were issued by the Government in the name of the soldiers and he could not use a dollar without their indorsement; that those who have been allowed bounty did not complain, and that all the present rumors about frauds are the work of agents or members of the "Indian ring." H. D. REMAN, Chairman of the Cherokee delegation, who aided in making out the claims of the Indian soldiers, indorses the truth of WRIGHT's statement.

REMOVALS FROM THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

All the prominent officials of the Internal Revenue Bureau who were immediately connected with the Commissioner's Office during the administration of Mr. ROLLINS, with the exception of Deputy Commissioner PARNELL, have been removed. Several appointments of Assessors and Collectors will probably be made in the course of a few days.

MRS. GRANT'S RECEPTION.

Mrs. GRANT's reception to-day, probably the last of the season, was attended by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. GRANT was elegantly dressed in a corn-colored silk with black lace trimmings. She wore coral ornaments. She was supported by Mrs. JAMES FAUL, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Judge DENT, and Mrs. General AUGUR. The President attended the reception after the close of the Cabinet meeting.

APPOINTMENTS.

The President has appointed E. J. CURTIS Secretary of Idaho Territory, vice J. R. HOWLETT, superseded. ISA A. BLOOMFIELD has been appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the District of Illinois, vice JOHN OLNEY.

GOVERNOR WELLS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Governor WELLS, of Virginia, was among the callers at the Executive Mansion to-day before the meeting of the Cabinet, and had a brief interview with the President on political subjects appertaining to that State. He returned to Richmond to-night.

THE COLLECTOR OF NEW-YORK.

Hon. MOSES H. GRINNELL had an interview with Secretary BOUTWELL this morning.

ARMY.

Colonel J. A. MARTIN, Assistant Adjutant-General, formerly at Army Headquarters, and more recently aid to Secretary RAWLINS, left Washington to-day for the West, where he is assigned to duty.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP SCOTIA.

The steamship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool April 24 and Queenstown April 25, has arrived.

For some days it had been announced that Mr. DICKENS would give a farewell reading in Preston on April 22. Shortly before 6 o'clock, however, the crowds of visitors who thronged up the grand entrance to the Guildhall were given to understand by the officials in charge that Mr. DICKENS had been taken suddenly ill, and had proceeded by train to London, and that the readings could not be given. The news caused the greatest consternation in town, and thousands of visitors met with a sore disappointment. The money expended in the purchase of tickets was, of course, returned at the doors, accompanied by the printed copy of a certificate signed by Mr. F. CARR, F. R. C. S., London, which stated that in consequence of the state of Mr. DICKENS' heart and voice, superinduced solely by excessive fatigue, remedies had to be prescribed, which necessitated a journey to London. Mr. CARR was summoned from London to see Mr. DICKENS at a late hour to-day, and they both departed at once for London.

The President of the Oxford University Boat Club (Mr. J. C. TREW, of University College,) having received a challenge from Harvard College, United States, to row a four-oared race from Putney to Mortlake, in August next, a captain's meeting of the University Boat Club was held on April 9, when it was unanimously agreed to accept the challenge.

The Earl of FINGALL was found dead in his bed, April 22. The deceased, who had just completed his seventy-eighth year, represented Meath County in the Liberal interest in the first two Parliaments of WILLIAM IV.'s reign, and succeeded to the peerage in 1836. His Lordship was one of the moderate party among the Roman Catholics who adhered to Whig principles and opposed ultramontane notions. He is succeeded by his eldest son, ARTHUR JAMES, Lord KILLENE, who was born at Naples in 1819, and who was for some years in the Eighth Hussars, and served in the Crimea.

A publication has just appeared in Paris, entitled *The Progress of France under the Imperial Government*. It bears the Imperial arms, is issued from the Imperial printing office, and the rumor runs that it has an Imperial origin. The work appears to have been issued for electioneering purposes, but the *Temps* thinks that it has too many statistics.

Several journals have lately referred to a pious pilgrimage to the Holy Land to be undertaken by the Empress of the French, in fulfillment of a vow made at the period of the Prince Imperial's birth. Some prints have even gone so far as to describe the itinerary of the journey. What is certain is that the Viceroy of Egypt some time back addressed a letter to the Empress, inviting Her Majesty to honor with her presence the inauguration of the Isthmus of Suez Canal, and that this invitation was graciously accepted. The *Monitour d'Alexandrie* announces that the Empress has made inquiry made of M. DE LESSEPS as to the period when the Imperial yacht *l'Aigle* would be able to traverse the Isthmus. If the Empress visited Egypt, she would naturally take advantage of the opportunity to accomplish at the same time her journey to Palestine.

A private letter from Rome, written, says the London *Weekly Register*, by one likely to be well informed on the subject, says that on the meeting of the Ecumenical Council in December next, one, and only one, political question will be discussed. This will be an endeavor on the part of the Holy Father, as the head of the United Church, to persuade the different nations of Europe to disarm their present enormous and costly armies and fleets, and submit their differences to arbitration. Non-Catholic as well as Catholic Powers will be urged not to break the peace, and to give a guarantee or promise that they will not do so. The Holy Father is reported to have said, that of the many felicitations he received on the anniversary of his jubilee, none gave so much pleasure as the unexpected courtesy of the Queen of England, who, although differing from Catholics in matters of faith, has by this simple act bound more firmly than ever in loyalty her many Catholic subjects.

The Italian papers contain but little information respecting the conspiracy which is said to have been discovered in Milan. The report that arrests had been made, and Orsini bombs seized, is mentioned by both the *Pungolo* and the *Gazzetta di Milano*, but merely as a rumor that "prevailed in the city. The *Perseveranza*, however, takes upon itself to state that there is some truth in the rumor, blended with much that is incorrect, and promises to give the readers a full and complete account of the machinations discovered, in two or three days. One of the persons arrested is described as Mr. NATHAN, an Englishman, who is "said" to be an intimate friend of MAZZINI. Hence the name given to the conspiracy.

The North German Parliament dissolved, on April 23, the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. Herr TWESTEN made a speech, in which he called upon Count BISMARCK to lay before the House copies of the diplomatic correspondence in the shape of a Blue Book, as is done by other Governments. Count BISMARCK replied that in countries where this custom obtained it proceeded from the necessities of the Parliamentary system, but that it created mistrust among foreign Governments. Count BISMARCK added that in England the publication of official documents was managed with great diplomatic tact, the result of many years' experience, but, nevertheless, it had given rise to complaints. It was well known that the very prudent publications made by the French Government did not obtain their Facilimentary object. He himself was not an advocate of this system, but in case the Parliament insisted he would lay before them what he could. He further remarked that the Governments which published Blue Books did not by any means give all the correspondence of their foreign offices.

FOREIGN PROPHETS.

American Designs in Cuba Forestalled.

From the Cuba.

We understand that the subjoined information from New-York is correct. Since it was received the auguries have been so far verified that the Spaniards having seized the *Mary Lowell*, which was hovering suspiciously on the coast, and attempting to communicate with the insurgents, the American Government have sent a large two-clad fleet to demand her restitution. The Spaniards will, no doubt, make a brave fight for their possession, but it may be snatched from their grasp before a Tripartite Alliance can be formed for the joint defense of European West Indian possessions. In these days the *fait accompli* is a triumphant argument for all reason, and if General GRANT seizes Cuba it is more than questionable whether England and France would make it a *casus belli*, and seek to wrest his prey from his grasp: "GRANT is now run mad on the subject of Cuba, and will undoubtedly give aid in some manner to wrest that island from Spain. Whether that would help his cause, if looked upon by France and England you have a better opportunity of judging than I have. But the complications which would arise might involve this country in war with European Powers. The feeling against England and France and Spain is being carefully fanned up in Congress and in the public Press, so as to prepare the people for the steps which GRANT desires to take. He and his intimate friends ardently long for a foreign war. This will not only give acquisition of territory, but will afford ample field for honor and give a new lease of power to the present Administration. The entire feeling pervading the high officials is one of hatred to England, and to France in a less degree. In a day or two a yacht will leave here for Cuba, ostensibly for the purpose of a pleasure party. Its real mission is to ascertain the exact condition of affairs, and to communicate with the leaders of the Cubans. The persons on board will be informed what to do by this Government. The coast of the island is so guarded by Spanish cruisers that it is impossible for larger vessels to run in, and several expeditions have been run off lately and failed in landing. The Fenian organization is active, and in readiness to move against the British possessions as soon as any difficulty arises; and the highest officers of the army and navy look to a serious quarrel at an early day. With these views you may look for fresh demands on the *Alabama* question. Knowing what I do, I forward you that there is a heavy storm brewing ahead."

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACE.

The Owner of the Cambria on the Projects of a Contest.

From the Daily News, April 24.

It will be recollected that Mr. J. ASHBURY, owner of the celebrated English yacht *Cambria*, has thrown out a challenge to America for a race across the Atlantic to compete for the cup carried off by America some years since. Considerable correspondence has taken place as to the conditions of the contest, and the measurement of the respective vessels. The *Cambria*, after undergoing extensive alterations at Cowes during the winter, arrived off Brighton on Thursday to take in stores preparatory to a short cruise to test the efficacy of the new arrangements. Yesterday afternoon Mr. ASHBURY entertained a select party of friends at a supper to repast, serviced on board the yacht. Among those present were Lord Sussex Lennox, Mr. M. D. Scott and Dr. Pickford, (Deputy-Lieutenants for the County of Sussex,) Colonel Burrard, (Grenadier Guards,) Colonel Johnston, Colonel Crofton, Captain Boyle, R. N., Captain Colquohon, &c. Lord LENNOX, in complimentary terms, proposed "The health of Mr. ASHBURY, and success to the *Cambria* in all her undertakings." Mr. ASHBURY, in acknowledging the compliment, referred to the approaching international contest. He said he should spare neither trouble nor expense to uphold not only the reputation of the *Cambria*, but also the honor and pride of this country in yachting matters. He wished our countrymen across the Atlantic well, but at the same time he wished ourselves better. It was not for him to express any opinion as to what the result of the race might be. Although the cup was of the intrinsic value of only 100 guineas, it had been in the possession of America for seventeen years, and he hoped he had the pluck or the energy to compete for it. He thought the fact that it had been held so long showed that it was worth competing for. He had been told that a number of persons were going from London to New-York to see the result of the race, and that the amount of money that would change hands in connection with the race was something incredible. He wished, however, to state that the race, whatever was the result, would not put 25 into his pocket, neither should he lose any money upon it. The only prize that he could gain would be the cup. A great deal had been said about the difference in the tonnage of the vessels. He desired in no shape or way to take advantage; but he did desire that the vessel he competed with should be of the tonnage of the *Cambria*, and not double. But that matter had now passed out of his hands. He had submitted the technical question of measurement to the Royal Yachting Club, who would report upon it when the American vessels arrived in England, which he believed would be about the end of May. The club would report as to whether, in their opinion, the standard rule of this country should be altered, and that opinion would be submitted to a Yachting Congress having representatives from every yachting club in Great Britain and Ireland. If the congress confirmed the view of the Royal Yachting Club, that it would be desirable to alter the standard of measurement, so that the *Dauntless* might be brought within the terms of his challenge, he would willingly, whatever might be his individual opinion, abide by that decision. The New-York papers had criticised him rather severely but the *Full Mall Gazette* and other papers had done him the justice of saying that he only desired to act in a perfectly creditable and straightforward manner. It remained now to be seen what would be done by the end of May. But it seemed to him that if the measurement was altered, and the *Dauntless* did not come within the terms of his challenge, the Americans would be bound in honor to find some other vessel that would do so. At any rate, he had thrown down the gauntlet in a perfectly fair manner, and it was for them to take it up.

CUBA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP DE SOTO.

The steamship *De Soto*, which left Havana April 27, reached this port yesterday with three days later news from that port than was already at hand. PURSER THOMAS MCMANUS has our thanks for courtesies.

Naval Expeditions from Mexico—Spanish Bombast—The Loyal Cubans—The Volunteers and Dulce—Lack of War News.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, April 27, 1869.

The Spaniards do not appear to be so downhearted as to have lost the smallest portion of their pugnacious and overbearing spirit. If the *Voz de Cuba* is, as is generally believed, the true expounder of the feelings of the masses, (differing in this respect materially from the *Diario de la Marina*, the organ of the Government officials and of the slaveholding and slavetrading aristocracy,) such is unquestionably the case. In addition to the present revolution here, the still incomplete peace arrangements with the South American Republics, the hatred existing among the Dominicans, and the uncertain attitude of the population of the United States, the Spaniards seem nothing loth to take another heavy task upon themselves by commencing a war with Mexico. For weeks past rumors of filibustering expeditions have been rife, these expeditions having been organized and having sailed, it was reported, from the Mexican ports of Sisal and Campeachy. The Spanish man-of-war *Tenid la Catolica* and *Pizarro* have been cruising between the south side of Cuba and the Mexican coast for the past three weeks, but have not met with anything looking like an expedition. On Saturday evening, however, it appears that the Government received later and authentic information to the effect that the long talked of Mexican expedition was ready to sail. Steam was gotten up on the frigate *Gerona* and a small tug was improvised into a gunboat, Admiral MALCAMPO in person embarking on the *Gerona*. The *Voz de Cuba* thinks that not a single filibuster will escape should may have started but this is merely the opinion of the *Voz*. It will be extremely difficult, on the contrary, to catch one of these blockade schooners, as there are hundreds of places between Tuxpan and Cuba where a schooner can easily run away from all the large Spanish men-of-war, whose draught would not allow them to follow over the banks or keys.

The *Voz* ought to know that half a million of Cuban gold will buy half a dozen gunboats, to be sailed under the Mexican flag, a force than sufficient navy to keep the entire Spanish forces on the move and to destroy the only traffic of any importance still remaining to Spain. The *Voz de Cuba* reasons very well on one subject, but does not take sufficient care to look into the other.

The loyal Cubans—that is to say, those few who still pretend to belong to Spain and to be classed among its citizens and subjects—have not met with the cordial reception they expected from the Spaniards. The journals indulge in some petty slings at them, arguing that they waited a very long time to express their loyalty, and perhaps only do so now in order to escape the chances of being thrown into a Havana prison.

The volunteers are, beyond a doubt, the ruling power in the land. They may not interest themselves directly in the administration of affairs, but one thing is probably sure, that neither DULCE or any other authority would or could carry any measure that might be distasteful to them apparently, however, all parties are on the most friendly terms; only, like true lovers, they have their occasional little spats, in which the volunteers always come off best. As stated already, a gentleman by the name of LAURENS had been brought here as a political prisoner from Holguin. On his examination it was proven that not the slightest offence had been committed by him, but that, on the contrary, he had been fighting against the insurgents. The name, however, was suspicious, and when the order of release was sent, signed by DULCE, on Friday last, the volunteers did not respect it and refused to deliver the prisoner up, causing great excitement among all classes of the population.

On Monday afternoon, and when least expected, DULCE, in full uniform, accompanied by his staff and the old slave-trader FULGUNTA, at present Colonel of the Second Volunteer Battalion, was seen to issue from the palace, and in a few moments was climbing up to the Fort Cabanas. The volunteers, as a matter of course, turned out to receive him, when DULCE made them a Spanish spread-eagle speech, with a very poor result, as some of the men stepped from the ranks, and, against all military rules, plainly told him that he might take the prisoner if he wanted him, but that their consent was not in the act. DULCE came back looking very crestfallen, and undoubtedly wished himself at home and away from these naughty volunteers, who don't care much whether they insult and lord it over a Captain-General or over an insurgent. If DULCE stays here much longer he will have ample opportunity to see his orders disobeyed, and if Spain wishes to save her prestige they must send somebody of whom the volunteers are afraid—for instance, CABALLERO DE RODAS or JOSE DE LA CONCHA, men to whom bloodshed and executions are mere child's play. The Cubans, as a matter of course, are delighted that the Spaniards are jealous of each other, and may yet derive benefit from a division among them.

War news, such as heroic battles of fifteen volunteers and two soldiers against a ten-fold force of flying insurgents, is not very plentiful in the *Diario* just at present, which indicates that there is no favorable news to the Government, and that the insurgents are gaining ground somewhere—perhaps at the seat of war, if anybody can discern where that locality is.

QUASIMODO.

The Hampton Roads Conference.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the return of the three Commissioners appointed by Mr. DAVIS—Messrs. A. H. STEPHENS, Vice-President, R. M. T. HUNTER, Senator, and Judge CAMPBELL, formerly of the Supreme Court of the United States, then Secretary of War of the Confederate States—a report in writing was made on the subject of the conference held with President LINCOLN. This report was deposited among the archives of the Senate, and with other historical matter was delivered over at Charlotte, N. C., in May, 1865, to General RUGER, then in command of the United States forces there, and must now be in Washington subject to inspection.

Soon after this report had been made, and the Senate had for the day adjourned, Mr. STEPHENS, then acting as presiding officer, was requested to speak, which being assented to, the Senators with closed doors listened to his statements.

The matter mentioned by Mr. MCMULLEN as to the diversion of both forces into Mexico, was not then referred to by Mr. STEPHENS, who insisted that if invested with power he could have settled the controversy in half an hour, and have substituted gradual emancipation for what he deemed certain, the abolition of slavery as one of the results of the conflict.

The object of Mr. STEPHENS was unquestionably still to save something from the wreck of the sinking ship, but some of the Senators, among them a Senator from Texas, insisted that independence was still within their grasp—a delusion which he probably shared with Mr. DAVIS, until the words were whispered in the ears of the latter at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, on the fatal Sunday, that "if he did not get out of Richmond by 12 o'clock that night he would not be able to get out at all."

Between 11 and 12 o'clock that night a train started for the South containing the personal and political family of Mr. DAVIS—among the latter BRECKINRIDGE, Secretary of War, and REGAN, Postmaster-General—and upon arriving at Burkville, the junction of the South Side and Danville Road, it was ascertained that our forces were but twelve miles distant.

The three actors on behalf of the Confederate States being still alive, this mooted point, as to what occurred at the Conference, can easily be set at rest by any of them.

You seem not to have noticed the important difference between the statement of Mr. MCMULLEN and the dispatch of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. ADAMS.

Mr. MCMULLEN represents Mr. BLAIR as suggesting to Mr. DAVIS, *on behalf of President Lincoln*, that General LEE's army should march into Mexico against the French, and that General GRANT's would follow, supporting the movement.

In Mr. SEWARD's dispatch to Mr. ADAMS it is said, "What the *insurgent* party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of separation upon which the war is waged, *and a mutual direction of the efforts of the Government as well as those of the insurgents to some extraneous scheme or policy for a season*, &c., and he closes by stating that the President "can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities, except on the basis of the '*disbandment of the Confederate forces, and the recognition of the National authority throughout all the States in the Union.*'"

The dispatch of Mr. SEWARD and the statement of Mr. MCMULLEN differs so widely that they cannot be reconciled. It would seem from Mr. SEWARD's report of the Conference, that Mr. LINCOLN had, in the interview, declared what Mr. MCMULLEN states was presented on behalf of Mr. LINCOLN to Mr. DAVIS.

Although Mr. MCMULLEN has been in the United States and also in the Confederate Congress, he has been known for want of precision. He was hired a wagoner, and represented a District which cared very little for learning—a District in the southwest corner of Virginia. He must be in error in the part which he attributes to Mr. LINCOLN.

If the subordination of the then Confederate States to the Union had been assented to by Mr. DAVIS and his friends, the proposition to send the forces of both sides into Mexico, in order to dispose the minds of Northern and Southern men to peace, would seem to have been preposterous. But more than this is attributed to Mr. LINCOLN by Mr. MCMULLEN. He asserts that Mr. BLAIR, in behalf of Mr. LINCOLN, proposed this mutual march into Mexico, and after it was successful, that "the Southern States should name their own terms of reconstruction, *everything short of independence being guaranteed.*"

I trust that I am not violating any confidence in presenting some facts connected with the subject, of great interest. My informant added that Mr. DAVIS should be rewarded by the United States Government with a pension adequate to his liberal support, as it was owing to his policy that slavery had been overthrown.

As I have thought over some of the phases of the conflict, it has appeared to me that our forces were restrained, and that instrumentalities were employed under the guidance of a gracious Providence, that withheld success until that grand basis of reconstruction was secured, which shall finally give us "one connected country for one connected people."

G. B. B.

The Defunded Soldiers Association.

The victims of "Colonel" HERMAN, the absconded claim agent, met last evening at No. 115 Bowery. A very large attendance was present, and the committee appointed at a previous meeting to form a constitution and by-laws reported in due form the necessary articles of organization, which were unanimously adopted. The preamble has the following statement:

We, the defrauded soldiers of the City of New-York, in order to concentrate our efforts for the attainment of our just rights, and believing that union and harmony is essential for such purpose, deem it our duty to establish certain rules for our government. This association shall be known as the Defrauded Soldiers Association.

The object of the Association, as stated by the Chairman, is not alone for the collecting of the outstanding claims by "Colonel" HERMAN, but every soldier who has been defrauded by any claim agent may come into the Association and receive his back pay or bounty by any other agent, or else get rid of his claim with them and transfer the proceeds of their collection.

A large sum of money was collected during the evening, and it is the intention of FINLEY or VAN DYCK, that the interests of the Government should be there fully known.

A resolution was offered and adopted calling on the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, United States District-Attorney, to place their case early upon the calendar. The following gentlemen were elected permanent officers: President, GEORGE J. GREEN; Vice-President, HENRY J. SMITH; Secretary, WM. FINLEY; Treasurer, JUSTUS LUMIS. The Society then adjourned to meet again on Monday, the 10th of May, at the same hour and place.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.

Eighth Day's Proceedings.

The players yesterday afternoon were HENRY RHEINES and JOHN DERRY. The game derived its chief interest from the fact that, if RHEINES were to win it, RUDOLPHE's chances of winning the first prize would be placed almost beyond the possibility of a doubt. But RHEINES did not win it, and consequently RUDOLPHE was left to battle with DERRY, if not with FOSTER and GOLDTHWAIT. As the score will show, DERRY went by it.

DERRY—0, 0, 0, 17, 0, 2, 0, 2, 0, 3, 2, 128, 20, 0, 27, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1, 21, 0, 9, 2, 12, 0, 12, 14, 0, 2, 0, 2, 12, 3, 0, 0, 0, 14, 186, 2, 12, 24, 0, 315, 12, 0, 1, 0, 20, 0, 9, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 20, 0, 12, 1, 0. Total, 1,280.

RHEINES—4, 1, 0, 12, 0, 0, 32, 0, 24, 0, 27, 0, 15, 0, 36, 10, 20, 1, 1, 36, 12, 0, 1, 0, 2, 12, 0, 0, 42, 152, 30, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 112, 0, 1, 18, 0, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 10, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 18, 0, 0, 12, 21, 0, 1, 0, 42, 0, 0, 1, 188, 0, 18. Total, 1,043.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY.

Score—Deery, 1,500; Rhines, 1,500.

Innings—Deery, 69; Rhines, 68.

Averages—Deery, 17½; Rhines, 15¾.

Best runs—Deery, 315, 186, 152; Rhines, 78, 129, 103.

Safety plays—Deery, 18; Rhines, 26.

Pockets off count—Deery, 4; Rhines, 2.

Kissed out of count—Deery, 5; Rhines, 0.

Strung all the balls—Deery, 4; Rhines, 0.

Banks—Deery, 7; Rhines, 3.

Time—3 hours 30 minutes.

Referee, Michael Phelan.

GOLDTHWAIT's conquest of FOSTER led many to believe that he would acquit himself as well with RUDOLPHE; and hence, when the accomplished Frenchman and the petite WILLIAM came together at night, there was not even standing room. Those who had expected GOLDTHWAIT to start off in dashing style were disappointed, as in the first twenty innings he ran up a total of 140 only, against RUDOLPHE's 208. Ten innings later RUDOLPHE was 679 and GOLDTHWAIT 199. The night before, in playing FOSTER, GOLDTHWAIT was at this stage 542, the contest showing either that he was playing far above his speed with FOSTER, or far below it with RUDOLPHE. The fortieth inning new, GOLDTHWAIT standing at 447 and RUDOLPHE at 795—a poor prospect, indeed, for the former. Amid deafening applause GOLDTHWAIT now ran 123, unfortunately winding up by pocketing his ball off a count. Helped by another good run, amounting to 92, GOLDTHWAIT, who had been nearly 400 behind, caught up in his fiftieth inning to within five points of his adversary, the scores being 806 and 810. He was permitted, however, to come no nearer, and on the sixtieth inning RUDOLPHE completed his 1,500, winning by 177.

GOLDTHWAIT—0, 6, 0, 1, 6, 4, 24, 6, 1, 12, 0, 0, 6, 7, 9, 0, 18, 3, 0, 0, 30, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 9, 30, 3, 3, 12, 12, 4, 30, 81, 29, 4, 10, 24, 0, 81, 42, 3, 129, 30, 0, 1, 12, 12, 60, 4, 0, 66, 3, 3, 3, 1, 3, 1, 129, 9. Total, 1,023.

RUDOLPHE—4, 6, 3, 3, 0, 0, 7, 57, 0, 72, 0, 0, 4, 44, 0, 6, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 21, 0, 0, 0, 0, 45, 4, 67, 30, 0, 12, 0, 0, 0, 0, 12, 3, 21, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 3, 21, 69, 36, 162, 36, 1, 21, 3, 15, 9, 11. Total, 1,500.

ANALYSIS OF THE PLAY.

Score—Rudolphe, 1,500; Goldthwait, 1,023.

Innings—Rudolphe, 60; Goldthwait, 60.

Averages—Rudolphe, 20; Goldthwait, 17.

Best runs—Rudolphe, 168, 96; Goldthwait, 129, 123.

Safety plays—Rudolphe, 13; Goldthwait, 8.

Pockets of count—Rudolphe, 1; Goldthwait, 5.

Kissed out of count—Rudolphe, 0; Goldthwait, 0.

Strung all the balls—Rudolphe, 7; Goldthwait, 6.

Banks—Rudolphe, 4; Goldthwait, 5.

Time—3 hours 15 minutes.

Referee—John Secreiter.

This afternoon DANIELS and SNYDER will play, and to-night the long-anticipated contest between RUDOLPHE and FOSTER takes place.

RECAPITULATION.

Players.	Games won.	Games lost.	Best runs.	Average.
Foster	2	3	129	17¼
Rhines	1	4	171	16
Deery	4	0	368	24
Snyder	2	3	207	17½
Goldthwait	1	3	19	21
Daniels	1	4	219	16¾
Rudolphe	4	0	172	25

THE TURF.

Trotting Match Between Lady Thorn and American Girl—Lady Thorn the Winner.

Yesterday afternoon the postponed trot between Mr. MCMANUS's bay mare *Lady Thorn* and Mr. LOVELL's bay mare *American Girl*, mile heats, in harness, for $3,000, was decided. The day was fine, although somewhat chilly for the season, and the track, although dead, was in fair condition after the recent heavy rains. A strong wind prevailed throughout the afternoon, which militated considerably against fast time being made, notwithstanding which, the first heat was the fastest ever trotted at this early period of the season. The odds favored the old favorite, *Lady Thorn*, had, of course, a strong call in the betting, the odds of $100 to $60 being freely laid on her, and even better investments could have been obtained, so eager were her many admirers to put down their money on her. But *American Girl* had also a stanch band of supporters, and freely accepted the tempting odds offered; her spirited owner, Mr. LOVELL, taking them to win about $2,000 on the race. DAN PFIFFER drove his old favorite, and PETER MANEE handled the reins over *American Girl*, until DAN MAGE was substituted for him, but too late.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., May 4—Match $3,000, mile heats, three in five, in harness:

D. Pfiffer's b. m. Lady Thorn	1	1	0	1
P. Manee's b. m. American Girl	2	2	0	2

Time—2:36, 2:29¼, 2:30¾, 2:29¼.

The Funeral of Hon. Geo. Folsom.

The last honors were paid yesterday afternoon to the mortal remains of Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM, whose obituary appeared in the TIMES. St. Mark's Church, in Stuyvesant Square, was well attended by the relatives and friends of the deceased, and the Episcopal service read by Rev. Dr. MORGAN DIX, assisted by Rev. Dr. FRANCIS VINTON, was unusually impressive. The pallbearers were Messrs. MOORE, WARREN and BRODHEAD, from the Historical Society, Messrs. SQUIER and TORREY, of the Ethnological Society, Messrs. FIELD and DE PEYSTER, of the Deaf and Dumb Society, and Messrs. RUSSELL and DARLEY, of the Geographical Society. During his lifetime Mr. FOLSOM was a member of the above Associations. Among the mourners were members of the family of Hon. HAMILTON FISH. After the service the body was placed in charge of the sexton, Mr. HAWKILL, and by him interred in the vault of BENJAMIN R. WINTHROP, Esq.

New-York Historical Society—Rev. R. F. Da Costa on "The Introduction of Christianity in America."

A most intelligent audience assembled in the hall of the New-York Historical Society last evening, to listen to the reading of a paper by Rev. R. F. DA COSTA, of this City, on "The Introduction of Christianity in America."

The reverend gentleman said, that in the elucidation of his subject, his remarks would necessarily be confined to the pre-Columbian period. St. Augustine was mistaken in declaring, in the fourth century, that no man could cross the ocean. At the very time he wrote, probably, Chinese navigators had established intercourse with America. After the discovery by Columbus, colonizations of all grades hastened to spread the gospel among the people of the new World. COTTON MATHER surmised, in relation to the origin of the American aborigines, that the devil decoyed them hither in order that they might never have heard of Christ and thus destroy his dominion over them. It is undoubted, however, that Christianity was planted in America long anterior to the discovery by the great GENOESE. The Spanish missionaries of the sixteenth century saw indubitable evidences of this in the crosses and the other Christian symbols found by them on their arrival on this continent, and they wondered at the discovery. It is related of the Spanish missions in South America that a tradition existed among the Indians to the effect that long before the advent of the Spaniards, a white man came among them from the North, preaching a holy law, and prescribing a forty days' fast. This labor is supposed to be Lent.

Greenland was discovered in 982, and in the year 1

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

A fair number of persons assembled at the salesroom yesterday, and the bidding was quite prompt. There was no particular excitement, nor were there any very noticeable sales made; of the pieces knocked down several sold very satisfactorily.

To-day Messrs. BLEECKER & Co. have their sale of one hundred and fifty ville plots, located at Mont Clair, N. J. The boats to meet the special train will start from Barclay and Christopher streets at close o'clock A. M., promptly. A lunch will be provided previous to the sale, and a very pleasurable day may be expected.

The sales announced to take place at the salesroom are as follows:

Messrs. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. have a sale in partition, by order of JOHN P. CROSBY, Esq., Referee, of the houses and lots No. 17 Avenue A and No. 141 Second-street, New-York, and Nos. 151 and 155 Myrtle-avenue and No. 16 Clinton-street, Brooklyn.

Mr. WM. KEENELLY will sell the large lot and two-story and basement frame cottage, with stable, carriage-house, &c., located between the Pavilion and Ianch's Hotel at Long Branch.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2-story brick building and 1 lots, s. s. 84th-st., e. of 11th-av., each lot 25x100.5, George W. Merrill $15,200
1 lot adjoining the above, 25x100.5, George W. Merrill 5,000
2-story and 1-story brick buildings and 3 lots, s. s. 84th-st., in the rear of above; also 2-story stone building and leased lot adjoining above, each lot 25x100, George W. Merrill 22,000

By Mellier, Willmer & Co.

3-story brown-stone house and lot No. 229 West 23d-st., lot 18.11x98.9, J. F. Edgar $18,200
2-story brown-stone house and lot No. 104 West 40th-st., lot 25x100.4, J. W. Sweeny 19,300

By Joseph McGuire.

2 lots s. s. 84th-st., 400 ft. e. of 9th-av., each 25x100, F. Weston $4,000
1 lot, s. s. 84th-st., 425 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100, F. Weston 2,850
1 lot adjoining, same size, F. Weston 2,750

By James M. Miller.

7 lots s. s. Cole-av., near Kingsbridge road, each 25x102, Mr. Richards $1,600
3 lots on Cole-av., opposite above, each 25x102, D. Smith 600
3 lots on Cole-av., 175 ft. s. of above, each 25x113, Mr. Schriber 1,050
1 lot, s. s. Kingsbridge road, in rear of above, 25x241, Mr. Richards 650
1 lot adjoining, 50x224, Mr. Richards 975

BROOKLYN.

By Jos. McGuire.

2-story brick house and lot on s. w. corner Greenwood-av. and Sandford-st., lot 20x100.4, Mr. Tracy $3,450

QUEENS COUNTY, L. I.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

2-story frame house and 1 lot, s. s. Union-av., corner Orchard-av., near Van Cott-av., each lot 25x100, Hy Gurder $4,200

EAST NEW-YORK.

By D. M. Swanson.

2-story frame house and lot on Baltic-av., 95 ft. from Monroe-st., lot 50x100, N. S. Flock $2,500

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Bowery, s. w. corner of Hester-st., irregular $20,000
Canal-st., s. s., 21.10x92, 75 ft. e. of Orchard-st. 16,000
Cannon-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x80 9,000
Chatham-st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Pearl-st., 19x20 50,000
Charles-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Waverley-place, 25x94 17,500
Dover-st., w. s., 24 ft. s. of Pearl-st., 19x113 5,000
Fort George property, plot known as Nos. 26, 28, 27, 31 and 33 160,000
Franklin-st., s. w. corner of West Broadway, 25x120 23,250
Franklin-st., n. s., lot known as No. 84, 25x100 5,000
Franklin-st., n. s., corner of Wilkes-st., 19.2x88 5,000
Pearl-st., No. 113, 20x77.7 60,000
Rivington-st., n. s., corner of Columbia-st., 25x100 15,000
Washington-st., No. 431, 20x80 12,000
Washington-st., 2d-st. and 4th-st., 4 lots 20,000
2d-st., No. 53, 22x94.2½ 20,000
4th-st., n. s., 104.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 22.6x92.2 20,000
24th-st., s. s., corner of 7th-av., 25.11x98.9 22,000
27th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9 22,000
27th-st., n. s., 221.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 21.6x98.9 12,700
29th-st., n. s., lot known as No. 60, 22.9x98.9 15,000
29th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.2x98.9 14,000
32d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18x98.9 14,000
32d-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9 14,875
32d-st., n. s., 172 ft. e. of 10th-av., 18.10x97.11.10½ 8,700
34th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 4th-av., 18.2x98.9 20,000
34th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 18.2x98.9 20,000
40th-st., n. s., 123.9 ft. w. of Broadway, 16x100.5.8 14,000
40th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5 20,000
40th-st., n. s., 81.4 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 16x100.5 8,200
Madison-st., n. w. corner 84th-st., 20x50.9 4,200
50th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 1st-av., 25x100.5 9,000
50th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.5 15,000
52d-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100.5 11,000
60th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 1st-av., 100x100.5 8,000
71st-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 9th-av., 32x102.2½ 21,000
72d-st., n. w. corner of 2d-av., 50x102.2½ 15,000
83d-st., n. s., 270 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x102 block 2 4a4½x2½ block 7,500
87th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100.11 12,000
96th-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., 50x100.11 5,000
96th-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 11,000
106th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 2d-av., 125.5x100 15,000
116th-st., n. s., 265.6 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x100.11 9,000
120th-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.11 8,000
120th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.11 20,000
122d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 4th-av., 22.9½x99.4½ 3,000
126th-st., n. s., 325.4 x 4.5 ft. w. of 11th-av., 24.8 1-8x 4a4½ 1,800
126th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 100x99.11 block 8,000
130th-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 4th-av., 200x99.11 30,000
130th-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 9th-av., 75x99.11 8,000
1st-av., No. 2, dimensions not stated 8,000
1st-av., No. 7, dimensions not stated 8,000
1st-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 3d-st., 20x100 22,700
2d-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of 1st-st., 25x100 7,400
2d-av., s. e. corner of 2d-st., 49.9 1-8x97 1-8 15,000
4th-av., w. s., 24.11 ft. n. of 25th-st., 24.6x90 20,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 30th-st., 24.8 1-8x100 30,000
4th-av., s. e., 75.6 ft. n. of 60th-st., 24.8 1-8x100.6 24,000
11th-av., s. e., 148.1 ft. n. of 20th-st., 24.9x100 7,100

Lenox Recorded.

Broadway, s. w. corner of 30th-st., 4 years, per year $8,921
East Jones-st., No. 27, 1 year, per year 1,500
Greenwich-st., No. 127, 1 year, per year 1,800
Varick-st., No. 100, 1 year, per year 1,000
4th-st., No. 21, E., 10 years, per year 1,000
4th-av., No. 18, 3 years, per year 4,000
4th-av., No. 18, 3 years, per year 4,000
4th-av., s. e. corner of 60th-st., 5 years, per year 8,000
8th-av., No. 448, 1 year, per year 600
8th-av., n. w. corner of 34th-st., 5 years, per year 3,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Ann-st., s. e. s., 184.8 ft. s. w. of Beaver-st., 22x55 ..... $780
Ann-st., s. e. s., 181.6 ft. s. w. of Beaver-st., 22x55.7 750
Adelphi-st., e. s., 204.5 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 122.8x100 5,000
Atlantic-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 16.4x100 7,300
Atlantic-st., n. s., 116.5 ft. w. of Nevins-st., 33.8x100 7,400
Atlantic-st., n. s., 45 ft. w. of Bond-st., 20x100 6,250
Barbey-st., (irregular) lot near Bergen-st. 1,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 40x100 5,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Lonmard-st., 25x100 4,000
Bort-st. and Union-st., corner, 100x100 6,000
Broadway and Barbey-st., n. e. corner, (irregular lot) 1,000
Bedford-av., s. s. Bond-st., n. corner, 25x100 2,000
Butler-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 2,000
Clark-st., s. s., 20.6 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20.6x74.6 10,000
Clymer-st., s. s., 160 ft. w. of Wythe-av., 18.11x99 4,000
Cumbylyea-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Graham-av., 25x100 4,300
Cumberland-st., w. s., 84 ft. n. of Atlantic-av., 40x100.5x97x8.12x100.2a 10,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Saratoga-av., 40x100 800
Decatur-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Saratoga-av., 40x100 800
Decatur-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tayloe-av., 25.8x94 1,000
Decatur-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Tayloe-av., 25x100 5,000
Dean-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Bond-st., 16.8x100 20,000
Dean-st., n. s., 264.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100 4,000
Dean-st., n. s., 232.4 ft. e. of Grand-av., 16.8x100 4,000
Dean-st., n. s., 299.10 ft. e. of Van Cott-av., 16x100 4,000
Dupont-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100 2,000
Ellery-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Throop-av., 25x100 2,500
Gerry-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Harrison-av., 25x100 1,400
Halsey-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 12,100
Halsey-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Reid-av., 25x100 1,500
Herkimer-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Troy-av., 25x100 5,250
Henry-st., e. s., 124.7 ft. n. of Remsen-st., 24.8x100 18,000
Hull-st., n. s., 100.4 ft. w. of Broadway, 20.7x100.10 8,000
Jackson-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Graham-av., 25.11x70 3000
Kosciusko-st. and Nostrand-av., s. w. corn., 62x92 12,000
Leonard-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of McKibben-st., 25x100 10,500
Macon-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 100x100 22,000
McDonough-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 800
Madison-st., n. s., 125.5 ft. w. of Bergen-av., 25x100 1,300
Marshall-st., n. s., 170.6 ft. w. of Bond-st., 16x102.7 4,000
Moore-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Morrel-st., 25x100 1,000
Moore-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Morrel-st., 25x100 1,000
Moore-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Morrel-st., 25x100 1,000
Navy-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Washington-av., 25x100 1,000
Oak and Franklin-sts., s. e. corner, 50x100 4,000
Pacific-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Bowery-st., 100x100 5,250
Pacific-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of Bond-st., 25x100 2,700
Pearl-st., w. s., 71.2 ft. n. of Hill-st., 24x100 1,000
Seventh-st., w. s., 169.9 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 18.6x100 2,000
Smith and Wyckoff-sts., s. e. corner, 200x200 20,000
State-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Smith-st., 25x100 14,000
Seventh-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of Vanderbilt-av., 25x100 5,000
Vanderveer-av., 100 ft. w. of centre of block 1,000
Van Brunt-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Richard-st., 25x100 2,000
Union-st. and Smith-st., s. e. corner, 50x100 27,000
Van Brunt-st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Sackett-st., 50x100 8,000
Van Brunt-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of Richard-st., 25x100 2,000
Williams-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 18.6x100 2,000
Williams-st., n. s., 75.11 ft. e. of Van Brunt-st., 18x100 2,000
Wyckoff-st. and Vanderbilt-av., s. e. cor., 50x100 4,000
4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100 7,000
4th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100 4,000
4th-st., n. s., 114.4 ft. e. of Division-av., 25.6x97.4 11,000
14th-st., n. s., 225.4 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.6x100 4,000
17th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100 4,000
18th-st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100 4,000
18th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100 4,000
18th-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100 1,200
20th-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x100 4,000
20th-st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of 8th-av., (rear lots) 1,000

Lenox Recorded.

Bedford-st., s. s., 45 ft. w. of Bond-st., 25x100 1

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite City steamships, sailing as intended to and as follows:

COLUMBIA.....May 1 | INDIA.....May 22
CALEDONIA.....May 8 | DORIAN.....May 29
EUROPA.....May 15 | CAMERIA.....May 29
ASSYRIA.....May 22 | BRITANNIA.....June 5

and every succeeding SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY hereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $80 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $145. Steerage, to Liverpool or Londonderry, $30. Prepaid Certificates from Europe, $30. Steerage passage booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Bremen, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates. Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Day-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT COVE HARBOR.

SIBERIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 5
SCOTIA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 12
CHINA.....SATURDAY.....May 15
CUBA.....WEDNESDAY.....May 19
AUSTRALASIAN.....WEDNESDAY.....May 26
RUSSIA.....WEDNESDAY.....June 2

Passage money payable in gold.
Cabin.....$120 | Second Cabin.....$60
Cabin to Paris.....$145 | Steerage.....$35

No steerage passengers carried.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for silver, nor unless the value of any bullion having the value expressed are signed therefor.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP SIBERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, 5th inst. E. CUNARD, 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU.....SATURDAY, May 15
ST. LAURENT.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 12

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $95.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both a transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE } Saturday, May 8, 1 P. M.
and CITY OF BOSTON }
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 15, 9 A. M.
CITY OF CORK.....Saturday, May 22, 11 A. M.
(via Halifax).....Saturday, May 15, 11 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin.....	$100	Steerage.....	$35
To London.....	105	To London.....	40
To Paris.....	115	To Paris.....	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool.....	$80	Liverpool.....	$30
Halifax.....	30	Halifax.....	15
St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....	45	St. John's, N. F., by steamer.....	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

PALMYRA.....MARATHON.....May 6
HECLA.....May 13 | SAMARIA.....May 27

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK.

Cabin.....$80 Gold. | Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 Currency.

For freight or passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CORNARD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 42 North River, EVERY WEDNESDAY.

IDAHO, (new,) 3,000 tons.....May 5, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA.....3,000 tons.....May 12, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA.....2,500 tons.....May 19, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO.....2,500 tons.....May 26, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....2,500 tons.....June 2, at 12 M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold).....$80
STEERAGE.....(Currency).....$30

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

DENMARK, CAPT. WEDDERSTEDT, May 5, at 12 M.
ERIN, WEMSTER, SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP—INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....May 12

And monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

From New-York.		From Antwerp.	
Cabin.....	$100, Currency	Cabin.....	$80, Gold
Steerage.....	35, Currency	Steerage.....	35, Gold

For further information apply at
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$275	$225	$150	$75

CHANGE OF SAILING DAYS.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 11.—ALASKA, Capt A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. J. Faxon. Leave Lilly, 6:30 A. M., by steamer leaving May 11 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco June 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer ALASKA received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, May 10. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E.L. THURLESTAUGH, May 22
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIRE, July 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. R. VAN SICE.....May 5
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE.....May 12
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau.)
For freight or passage apply to.....May 20
A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TOBARES.....May 5
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....May 20
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALLENDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA.....REMBE.....Saturday, May 8.
GEO. CROMWELL.....VAIL.....Saturday, May 15.

Freight to Galveston, Indianola and Corpus Christi through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 38 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer MOREO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage, apply to
A. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer
ALABAMA, Captain LEEWOTER,
On SATURDAY, May 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to
J. F. PATTERSON, Agent,
No. 277 West-st.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale the iron price steamer MEMPHIS at the navy lies at the U. S. Navy-yard, New-York, on the 6th day of May next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the commandant of that yard.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within ten days from the day of sale. A. E. BORIE,
Secretary of the Navy.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Marshal Clerk's office, No. 41 Chambers-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN, FORMERLY THE PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

Three sailings weekly.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.
The splendid steamships
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORRIS, THURSDAY, May 6, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 86 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NIELSON, SATURDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 1 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, May 11, from Pier No. 12 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 51 and 53 South-st.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 15, from Pier No. 15 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 15 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and favorite steamship SAVANNAH, D. BYERS, Master, will sail WEDNESDAY, May 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all bills free of charge.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail May 12.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 13 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 102 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN TIME.

ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

SEVEN DAYS TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN.

For through tickets and full particulars apply to
WELLS FARGO & CO.,
No. 84 Broadway.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
6:00 A. M.	6:45 A. M.	FERRIES RAILWAY.—Trains leave depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: For Paterson.
8:00 A. M.	8:00 A. M.	Day Express, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8:30 A. M.	8:30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
9:00 A. M.	9:15 A. M.	For Paterson.
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	Express Mail, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Chicago, and all points West and South. Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Niagara Falls.
*11:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12:00 M.	12:00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1:45 P. M.	1:45 P. M.	Daily, for Paterson.
3:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	Way Train, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4:00 P. M.	4:15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.	Orange County Express, stopping only at Stirling Junction, Turner's, and stations West of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5:00 P. M.	5:00 P. M.	Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6:00 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
6:30 P. M.	6:30 P. M.	Night Express, daily, for all points West and South. Buffalo Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6:40 P. M.	6:45 P. M.	For Paterson, Piermont and Hackensack.
8:00 P. M.	8:00 P. M.	Binghamton Train, daily, for the West.
11:30 P. M.	11:30 P. M.	Theatre Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, No. 526 Broadway, corner 3d-st., Fifth-av.; Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. BUCKLIN, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

Leave James-slip: 8 A. M. Mail train for Northport and Greenport; 10:30 A. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 3:30 P. M., Express for Greenport; 4:30 P. M., for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport; 7 P. M., for Jamaica and Hempstead. All trains connect with steamboats for Hempstead. Sunday trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Huntington and Northport leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

L. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 9 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:40 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to all night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, V. Pres't.

SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—Leave Roosevelt-st. Ferry, New-York, 8:30 A. M.; mail train, 3:15 P. M.; express for Sayville, Patchogue, &c., 4:15 P. M.; accommodation for Lilly and 5:30 P. M. for Jamaica. Leave Lilly, 6:30 A. M., accommodation, and Sayville, 7:30 A. M., express, and 12:30 mail. Leave Jamaica, 7:10, 8:45, 9:30 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

R. WHITE, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK.—Trains leave New-York for the Piermont Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays, only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey Nov. 1, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

TO AMERICAN TRAVELERS

IN SWITZERLAND.

GRAND HOTEL BEAUREGARD, GENEVA.

This splendid new first-class establishment, facing the beautiful Lake and MONT BLANC, is the only hotel in Geneva with TERRACE, GARDEN AND VERY HANDSOME SITTING-ROOMS.

Rendezvous of the American families.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL.

Terms for the month of June, $3 50 per day, or $21 per week.

SYLVANUS T. COZZENS.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL.

This magnificent Summer resort, located upon the beautiful grounds of Rutherford Park, N. J., with mountain, river and forest scenery unsurpassed, and only nine miles (or thirty-five minutes) from New-York City, on the line of the Erie Railway, will be opened for guests, permanent and transient, on the 15th of May.

The hotel and furniture are new and first-class in every particular. Its location upon the banks of the Passaic River affords a beautiful water frontage, the drives, delightful scenery, fishing and boating. The health of this place is unsurpassed.

The proprietor having made extensive arrangements for the comfort of the guests of the hotel, now proceed to make engagements for the season upon very moderate terms.

Applications may be made at No. 78 South-st., or at the hotel. THOMAS P. WELLS,
Late of St. James Hotel, New-York, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, will open about June 1. Application can be made of W. L. FISH, Clifford House, No. 1,324 Broadway.

W. J. FISH & SON.

GLENWOOD HOUSE, DELAWARE Water Gap, is now open for the reception of visitors, either transiently or for the Summer. Apply to SAMUEL ALSOP, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED.—A YOUNG AND energetic business man, having $6,000 to $10,000 capital, is wanted to join an established concern in the commission business; one having a knowledge of the fruit trade will be preferred. Address A. E., Box No. 168 Post Office.

TO MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS.—For sale, very low, the lease, stock and furniture of the first-class private millinery establishment of the late Mrs. Jane S. Davidson, No. 38 University place; a rare opportunity. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—STOCK AND FIXTURES of a stationery and fancy store; a circulating library attached; established seven years; the best location in Brooklyn. Apply to J. HERNAN, No. 81 Sutton-av.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—FROM NO. 344 PINE-ST. TO Hanover-st. 125 Broadway, under Home Insurance Company. PHELPS, FALLON & CO.,
No. 125 Broadway.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER AND Real Estate Broker, has removed his office from No. 52 Nassau-st. to No. 97 Cedar-st., corner Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until May 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing envelopes for the official use of postmasters throughout the United States, for the term of four years, from the 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1873, viz.:

Class No. 1, 1,000,000, more or less, 9¾ by 4½ inches.
Class No. 2, 500,000, more or less, 10 by 4½ inches.
Class No. 3, 750,000, more or less, 8¼ by 3½ inches.
Class No. 4, 750,000, more or less, 4 by 2½ inches.
Class No. 5, 250,000, more or less, 4¾ by 10½ inches.
Class No. 6, 250,000, more or less, 4¾ by 10½ inches.

The number of envelopes to be furnished under the new paper will answer. The other classes to be made from foil, blue, green and buff or orange-colored paper as may be required, of approved quality.

All the above envelopes will be required to be made in the most thorough manner, well gummed for sealing upon the entire length of the flap, and must have such printing upon them as may be directed by the Postmaster-General, and be put up in packages of not less than twenty-five, packed in pasteboard or straw boxes; each of complete not less than 250 envelopes of letter and 125 of other sizes, and each of a different and entire official class, separately or otherwise, as may be required; the boxes to be wrapped in strong paper, so as to be best transported by mail for delivery to Postmasters, and the packages so delivered in Office Department, such wrapping will be dispensed with.

When 5,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, they must be put up in strong wooden boxes and marked on the outside; but when less than 5,000 are required, only labels or direction must be placed upon each package by the contractor; the whole to be done under the direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes must be furnished in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill orders of Postmasters or by the Department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in Washington, or at the Office, residue, or at the envelope agency, or at this Department, as the Postmaster-General may direct, free of cost for packing.

Bids are also invited for 40,000 envelopes, more or less, made from the best quality of white or buff paper, 4 by 9 to 10 inches, and to be printed in the manner prescribed for the Postmasters, for use in the Post Letter Office and at the Stamped Envelope Agency in the City of New-York. These envelopes to be delivered in good order, free of cost for packing, both at the Agency in New-York, and in the Department at Washington, D. C., in quantities as from time to time may be ordered.

Separate proposals will be considered for furnishing 750,000, more or less, annually, of "Registered Package Envelopes," 5 by 10½ inches, made from heavy buff or Manilla paper, with such printing on the face as may be requested by the Postmaster-General, and STRIPED WITH ALTERNATE STRIPES OF CARMINE AND WISE, IN RED, the same to be put up in pasteboard or straw boxes; each containing 250, and packed in wooden cases in quantities of 4,000 or 5,000 each, for delivery at the Department, or to Postmasters, as may be directed, free of charge for packing.

All envelopes embraced in this advertisement required for delivery at the Department are to be centered on or about the 1st of July next, and those for delivery to Postmasters to pass as mail matter.

The first delivery of envelopes specified above to be made on or about the 1st of July next.

Proposals for other kinds of envelopes for which proposals are invited may be seen on application at the principal Post Office, or at the Department.

Bidders are required to furnish specimens of the envelopes they propose to supply; and no bid will be considered unless offered by envelope manufacturers, competent to execute the contract.

The price bid and the quality of samples submitted will be taken into consideration in awarding the contract.

Bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, and all payments under it will be made quarterly.

The Postmaster-General reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed compatible with the public interests.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Office and Returned Letter Envelopes," &c., or Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," as the case may be, and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General. JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster-General.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, April 12, 1869.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 20th day of May next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at Navy-yards and recruiting stations, from 1st July, 1869, to 30th June, 1870, viz.:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, Norfolk, Virginia.
MOUND CITY, Illinois.
PENSACOLA, Florida.

Each Ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or a pound and one ounce of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour; twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Cornmeal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, and two pounds of Rice or Hominy; ten pounds of green Coffee, or eight pounds of roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station; the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and forequarters—the Salt Beef to be delivered in barrels of Forty Pounds, 1 prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as Extra Superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee good Rio, Laguayra and New-Orleans, or its equivalent; and the Sugar, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of good quality.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

The undersigned, _____, of _____, in the State of _____, and _____, of _____, in the State of _____, hereby guarantee that in case the bidding of _____ for rations as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days of the receipt of the contract at the Post Office named, execute the contract with good and sufficient sureties, as required by the regulations; and in case the said _____ shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said _____, and that which may be accepted.

A. B., Guarantor.
C. D., Guarantor.

Witness:
E. F.

I hereby certify that the above-named _____ are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.

WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

OFFICE OF ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, } FORT WADSWORTH, N. Y. H., May 3, 1869.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned, until 10 o'clock, A. M., May 15, 1869, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this post.

The beef to be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be ordered from time to time, by order of such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered in the form of a transverse section cut at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore-quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee-joint, and of hind-quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock-joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for furnishing Commutation Rations and their families, stationed at this post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porterhouse steaks, roasts, stews, &c.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st of June, 1869, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in the quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., shall have power to supply the deficiency, by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of two thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. on the 15th of May, in the Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked "PROPOSALS FOR BEEF," and addressed to

Brevet Major J. W. MAC MURRAY,
First Artillery, A. C. S.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the person offering the same and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office (Rotunda Park) until 11 o'clock A. M. of SATURDAY, May 8, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements in 1869, in the following streets, viz.:

SPECIFICATION 1.—In 35th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SPECIFICATION 2.—In Avenue A, between Houston and 14th-st.

SPECIFICATION 3.—In 54th-st., between 3d-av. and East River.

SPECIFICATION 4.—In 82d-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

SPECIFICATION 5.—In 46th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

SPECIFICATION 6.—In 63d-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

SPECIFICATION 7.—In 28th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

SPECIFICATION 8.—In 38th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

SPECIFICATION 9.—In Thomas-st., between Church and Hudson sts.

SPECIFICATION 10.—In 70th-st., between 3d and 4th ave.

SPECIFICATION 11.—In 64th-st., between Lexington and 5th ave.

SPECIFICATION 12.—In 17th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

SPECIFICATION 13.—In 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBT. L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
GEORGE S. GREENE, } Board.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M. of FRIDAY, May 14, 1869, for the construction of stone-block pavements as follows, viz.: In Prince-st., from Broadway to the Bowery, and in 20th-st., from 3d-av. to East River, and also for the laying of a crosswalk across West-st. to Pier No. 3 North River. Plans of these works may be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained on application to the contract clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
GEORGE S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, May 1, 1869.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 22 WEST 20TH-ST.—ROOMS TO let, with board, on suite of single, with other rooms vacant, handsomely furnished, from the 1st of May; location desirable for gentlemen; highly after 5 o'clock; references exchanged.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO GENTLEMEN, a large front room and bedroom on the third floor; also, front room on the third floor, nicely furnished; all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st., after 24-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, IN SUITE or single, the house has been replaned and refitted; on Broadway and adjoining cars passing the door. For full particulars apply on the premises, of Mrs. JOHN P. BODMAN, 202 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

NO. 216 EAST 30TH-ST., HANDSOME parlor and alcove on the second floor front to let to gentleman and wife; also, front room on the third floor; this is a nice home for a respectable party; no children taken; dinner at 6; reference.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, without board; also a single room; reference. Apply at No. 3 West 14th-st., near Broadway.

BOARD.—A PARTY OF SINGLE GENTLEMEN and gentlemen and wife can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 346 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY WILL LET their front parlor and bedroom adjoining furnished. Price $20 per week. Inquire No. 207 Lexington-av., near 22d-st.

A LARGE PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms handsomely furnished, to let to gentlemen, with board if desired, at No. 328 4th-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' Church.

NO. 29 WEST 32D-ST.—A PARLOR and bedroom to let; also, a large extension room on first floor, with board; house first-class in every respect; references exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES AN UNFURnished room, near depot, for the Summer; price low and location desirable. Address M. W. M., Station A, Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD.—A NICELY furnished entire second floor (8 rooms) to let, with excellent board, at reasonable price; best references required and given. Apply at 19 East 17th-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife or single gentleman; at No. 18 West 26th-st.

FIFTH-AV.—BEST LOCATION; FIRST-class rooms, with or without board; and excellent references given and required. Apply at 209 5th-av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED PARLOR and bedrooms to let in a private family. Also, an office suitable for a physician. Apply at 256 4th-av.

NO. 324 WEST 14TH-ST., BETWEEN 8th and 9th ave.—Beautiful rooms, with board, first-class, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wives.

TO LET—FURNISHED, SECOND FLOOR OF private house No. 122 West 31st-st., with privilege of housekeeping. Apply from 10 to 4 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS, without board, to gentlemen only. Apply at No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union square.

TO LET—NO. 2 FLUSHING-AV.; PARLOR floor and first floor to one or two families; gas and water on each floor; possession immediately.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM for rent; located very near Brevoort House. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 142 Times Office.

ROOMS TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, with board, at No. 107 East 28th-st., near 4th-av.; references.

NO. 12 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union square and 5th-av.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to rent, without board, to one gentleman.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED HALL bedroom. Apply at No. 8 Union-square.

COUNTRY BOARD.

LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, at from $10 to $20 each, in a pleasant and healthy location on the banks of river. With fine view of Sound, near railroad and steamer. Can be secured by immediate application to DWIGHT BISHOP, Stratford, Conn. Refer to John Alexander, Esq., No. 2 William-st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board by applying to D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 100 Broadway, for reference and particulars.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A family that will require five or six rooms, and convenience for horses, in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address Box No. 1,270 Post Office with full particulars as to location.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSET STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE BRISTOL AND FALL RIVER LINES.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

BRISTOL. Captain BEARSE.	PROVIDENCE. Captain SHERMAN.
MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.	TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Will leave Pier No. 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., DAILY, at 5 P. M.

A NEW AND CONVENIENT FEATURE OF THIS LINE IS, RUNNING A BOAT ON SUNDAY AT SAME HOUR.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at

PARAGUAY.

Another Letter to Paraguay—Letters from the United States Ministers Washburn and Wade.

THE NORLANDS, LIVERMORE, Me.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

By the last mail from Rio Janeiro I received the following letter from J. WATSON WEBB, United States Minister to Brazil, which he has authorized me to make use of in any way that I may think proper to bring the facts contained in it before the public. I therefore send it to you for publication:

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 25, 1869.

My Dear Washburn:

The Admiral and McMAHON have built up a prejudice here against the United States, which is very difficult even for me to overcome. Of course they are both well pleased at the Congressional Resolutions, and I believe they are convinced, yet, that their position in Paraguay will always be misunderstood, and that I was right in my attitude. But they also say, and there appear to warrant their belief, that both the Admiral and McMAHON have been acting in concert, and under express orders from Government or, why did McMAHON go to Buenos Ayres after the outrage upon our Legation? And why did he and the Admiral consent to receive an apology in the way they did, when they knew that without their aid, or at least consent, the Minister of our Legation, should have been entirely ignored, and the Minister of Lopez positively refused and insulted? Why, if Lopez will waive the insult to our representative, receive them as strangers and enemies, and send their bones for burial, and our Admiral and Minister only demand a salute to the flag, and a promise that Paraguay will never thereafter commit such outrages upon our Legation? Why, if Lopez, by the purpose of seizing men he had forcibly, and in violation of all his promises, caused to be taken from the Steamer and imprisoned, and wrecked from their country after Legation, that was an act of war, and even Blanco and MASTERMAN had been consulted and murderers, it was the duty of our Admiral and Minister to have first repudiated the action of them under their respective flags, and then, Lopez having made all the reparation in his power, they might, if they pleased, have agreed in a memorial to the complaint to our Government; but not as a justification for his violation of the rights of our Legation. That could not be justified, no matter what the offence.

Of course the diplomatic corps here and at the river build but one language on this subject. The Stars and Stripes have been disgraced by our Admiral and Minister. This is conceded by all. Neither foreigner nor American pretends to deny it; and our countrymen resort to sackcloth and ashes the humiliation which has overtaken our hitherto unstained flag. Never was disgrace so palpable, so utterly unjustifiable, or so entirely uncalled for by provocation. Never existed not the shadow of a shade of necessity for our waiving one iota of our demand. To do so, and to become LOPEZ's apologist, to receive a formal apology for our sacrifice, apologize for our having attempted to resist his outrage, and to receive as prisoners the very men whose restoration we demanded in consequence of their having been forcibly taken from under the protection of our Legation and our flag—may well excite the astonishment of every intelligent man in Brazil and the indignation of every Brazilian. They, one and all, are astonished that in this proceeding Blanco and McMAHON acted under express instructions from our Government; and the educated and intelligent members of the European Legations at this Court give conclusive evidence of their astonishment in quite impossible for them to account for the conduct of our officers on any other supposition. Then, again, McMAHON is known to have declared while here that he had private messages to deliver from President JOHNSON and Mr. SEWARD to President LOPEZ; and this, taken in connection with our Admiral's very extraordinary conduct, and McMAHON's joining LOPEZ on the 18th November, and not having been heard from since then, is well calculated to create the ferment which I find existing in the public mind.

But this is not all. Admiral DAVIS, at an expense of $10,000 to our Government, brought BLISS and MASTERMAN as prisoners from the River Plate to this city; and even here, in the harbor of Rio, they were only transferred to another prison ship, under guard of sentinels, until the British Minister caused the Admiral to be informed, and in person also informed this Legation, that he should not allow the detention of the British Government's MASTERMAN, a British subject, was held a prisoner on board the American ship *Guerriere*, to be sent to the United States and thence to be carried back by the tyrant of Paraguay; the said MASTERMAN having been forcibly taken from under the protection of the American Legation in Asuncion, and returned to Admiral DAVIS on condition that he should be held as a prisoner, to be tried for conspiracy against the tyrant, who so flagrantly violated our Legation rights and the sanctity which attaches to them.

Admiral DAVIS paid $600,000 to rescue her subjects from King THEODORE, who had been guilty of a less offensive act than that perpetrated by LOPEZ; and what would NAPIER have said, if, when he demanded the surrender of the prisoners from King THEODORE, the British Legation, PERIDOMA had told him, "I will not surrender them to your demand; but I will send them to you if you will receive them as prisoners and pay their board while in jail as prisoners against my life?" This is what LOPEZ demanded of Admiral DAVIS, and the blood of every American resents involuntarily to his feet when it is told that he consented to receive from the weak humanity yielded with the full approbation of the Fleet Captain, RAMSEY, Commander KIRKLAND (Minister McMAHON) the disgraceful offer. Let the blood rise to dwell upon; but I am compelled to confess that the Brazilians are justifiable in believing that American official could never have thus disgraced our country, if it had not been in full keeping with the flag, if they did not find a justification for their conduct in their private instructions from our Government.

As a matter of fact, I know that there exists no such justification for their having brought dishonor on our country; and I do not hesitate to proclaim, that their conduct will be promptly disapproved both by our Government and our personal friends, if they are recalled and punished. If not, honorable men may well doubt for the country they serve.

You know that BLISS and MASTERMAN are highly educated and intelligent gentlemen, and that they came to this country with me as my Private Secretary and tutor to my boys. I can bear witness to the fact that he is a person of as much acquirement as any one of his age, I have ever known; and that he is one which admits of no question whatever, that to please the tyrant LOPEZ, these gentlemen were kept for months kept by Admiral CHARLES ADAMS, DAVIS as prisoners on board the United States ship *Guerriere*, placed forward among the marines under a sentinel, and no officer of the ship, except the surgeon, permitted to have intercourse with them!

Can you fail to perceive why this was done? If, with the aid of letters from KIRKLAND, he could prove that LOPEZ was the person aimed against, and not BLISS and MASTERMAN, the prisoners of LOPEZ the seizure, of course, he might find some justification for discrediting your testimony and refusing to act in vindication of our national honor. Hence, they were kept from all intercourse with the world. The blacker he could make them the blacker you became, and once discredit you and your testimony, and the testimony of Commander KIRKLAND in favor of Lopez, because valuable, and Admiral DAVIS will never tell the public that KIRKLAND is the son-in-law of LOPEZ' menagerie and political agent in Montevideo.

When, on your return to Montevideo, you said in your report to me, (which I placed in the hands of the Admiral and solicited his prompt interference,) that you spoke with your wife and your little boy, and thanked God, to me and to Commander KIRKLAND's bold defiance and bullying of LOPEZ when he threatened to retain you a prisoner and refuse permission you to go on board the Wasp, I knew that he had made friendly mention of the conduct of KIRKLAND in my official correspondence. I took pleasure in doing so; and he stands forward both by you and me, as having acted honestly and courageously. It will now appear, however, that the same mail which brought your favorable report of his conduct, and of his having saved you from a fate by bullying LOPEZ, also brought him a letter to the Admiral discredited your report of LOPEZ, and praising that tyrant as a gentleman, a man of courage, and a much abused gentleman! Admiral DAVIS, of the United States Navy, reported to Admiral RAMSEY, of Her British Majesty's Navy, who defended LOPEZ upon the testimony of Admiral DAVIS and Commander KIRKLAND! These facts, involving disputable duplicity, account in part for the conduct of Admiral DAVIS and his Secretary, Minister McMAHON and Commanders KIRKLAND and RAMSEY, in their mock trial of BLISS and MASTERMAN in LOPEZ' camp. But nothing save absolute madness can palliate that diametrically opposite course of Admiral DAVIS in report to the Government in what manner I was assisted by you into indorsing and commending KIRKLAND, and in the same mail with the letter in order to counteract the effect of my letter to Admiral DAVIS, now before the public. I have no concealments, and will not consent to be used by anybody; and you are at full liberty to make use of the facts in this hasty note in any way you please.

All the hatred which this people have for us when we left here last November, I now have turned against our Government and Admiral DAVIS and Minister McMAHON. I shall disclose the public mind in regard to our Government and people, and that without any doubt; but the conduct of DAVIS and McMAHON is absolutely indefensible.

When McMAHON came here he was advised not to leave Rio without finding me and showing me his instructions. I could advise him what the emergency was, and upon it by the conduct of DAVIS and McMAHON,